

Some Inflation Fallacies

M. S. -
Mr. Johnson

The ANNALIST

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The Supreme Court decision on the AAA is a favorable long-range influence of major importance, comparable with the decision on the NRA. Year-end trade statistics show no definite trend, but the odds seem to favor generally sustained activity after the passing of holiday influences. Freight loadings are up sharply.

W HATEVER its long-range effects, the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional might well have been expected to have an immediately unfavorable effect on business and financial markets. The only case of comparable importance was the NRA decision of May 27, 1935, and on that occasion there was a fairly severe reaction in the stock market and in wholesale commodity prices. This week, though the commodities directly affected by the abolition of the processing tax have fluctuated widely (some declining, some rising), the stock market, after a momentary reaction, actually advanced; on Wednesday THE ANNALIST average of 90 stocks rose to a new high record for the present bull market.

The probable long-range effects of this decision are more difficult to analyze. In general, however, they would seem to be mostly favorable on the purely economic side but somewhat unfavorable on the political side.

On the economic side, the effects naturally fall into two main divisions, foreign and domestic. When the Agricultural Adjustment Act was enacted, it was stated in these columns that one of the most unfavorable results would be to diminish the foreign market for American cotton and to stimulate foreign competition for the American cotton grower. Experience under the operation of the AAA has demonstrated the soundness of at least that one prediction. As will be shown in greater sta-

tistical detail in the annual number of THE ANNALIST next week, the trend of cotton production in all the other important producing countries has been decisively upward since 1932-33, so that for the cotton year 1935-36 the total outturn of all foreign-grown cotton, according to estimates by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, will amount to approximately 13,672,000 bales, as against 10,652,000 bales in 1932-33. (This gain has actually more than offset the curtailment of American production, so that the total world production for 1935-36 is estimated at 24,310,000 bales, as against 23,613,000 bales in 1932-33.) The percentage produced by foreign countries has risen in this interval from 45.1 to 56.2. The greatest increase, as is well known, has been in Brazil, where production is estimated to have increased from 378,000 bales to 1,340,000 bales in three years, and acreage from 1,810,000 acres to 3,400,000 acres in two years. Total foreign acreage for 1936-36 is estimated at 45,396,000 acres as against 40,761,000 acres for 1932-33 and a five-year average (1925-26 to 1929-30) of 40,474,000 acres.

This increase in foreign competition has been accompanied by a decline in American exports. In the year ended July 31, 1936, American exports are estimated at 6,893,000 bales (part of this estimated total may reflect European rearmament). In the year ended July 31, 1935, the latest full cotton year for which final figures are available, American exports amounted to 4,816,000 bales, as against (Continued on Next Page)

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7,552,000 bales in 1933-34; 8,426,000 bales in 1932-33 and 8,754,000 bales in 1931-32. In the calendar year 1935, according to an estimate based on actual figures for eleven months, they amounted to 5,500,000 bales, as against 5,800,000 bales in 1934, 8,400,000 bales in 1933 and 8,900,000 bales in 1932. There has also been a marked decline in exports of cotton manufactures, which for 1935 are estimated at \$29,800,000, as against \$34,000,000 in 1934, \$31,800,000 in 1933, \$36,200,000 in 1932 and \$111,200,000 in 1929.

But it is in the relative consumption of American and foreign-grown cotton that we find the most striking results of the crop curtailment policy. I have before me a monthly chart based on figures compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It shows a steady rise in world cotton consumption since the Summer of 1932. This, of course, has been a result of the world-wide revival in industrial activity. But since the Summer of 1932 the curve of world consumption of foreign-grown cotton shows a greater rise than that for total world consumption, while the curve of world consumption of American-grown cotton shows a persistent decline.

These facts, in any unbiased view, can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a confirmation of the prediction that a crop-curtailment program would stimulate foreign competition and lead to a smaller market for American cotton. In an otherwise normal world, such, for example, as existed to some extent prior to the World War, the matter might be considered to end here. Some observers believe, however, that there are other factors to be considered.

Of these the most important is the general effect on the world economic position. When the AAA was established the world was in the throes of unprecedented depression. By restricting the production of an essential raw material it helped to force the price upward and to increase production costs in foreign countries at a time when, for the sake of recovery in general and currency stability in particular, it was desirable to keep production costs down.

The well-intentioned Mr. Wallace has frequently stated that essentially the AAA was the only alternative to a general lowering of our tariff. He has taken every opportunity to express his sympathy with measures designed to restore freedom of international trade. The practical effect of the AAA has been, however, to stimulate economic nationalism. It has tended to compel other nations to become self-sufficient.

Conceding that this country has not come off so well with respect to the effects of the AAA on our foreign commercial relations, has the act not been beneficial from an internal standpoint?

Ever since the war the cotton manufacturing industry has been faced with intense competition from other textile manufacturers, especially silk and rayon manufacturers. In 1920 raw cotton constituted 89.6 per cent of the volume of all textile fibers consumed in the United States. In 1922 the percentage dropped to 85.8, whence it recovered to 87.8 in 1926. It then declined steadily until a low point of 82.7 was reached in 1931, whence there was a slight recovery in 1932. The preliminary figure for 1935 is 78.8. The accompanying table gives these percentages by years back to 1920:

It may be objected that influences other than the AAA have been mainly responsible for this condition. It is true that other methods have played an important part, but there are ample grounds for believing that without the AAA they would have been far less effective. Under the Hoover administra-

tion, for example, the Federal Government, through the Federal Farm Board, made numerous loans to cotton growers designed to maintain prices. The complete failure of this earlier lending scheme is a matter of history.

DISTRIBUTION OF FIBER CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

(In per cent of total; from the Rayon Organon)

	Cotton	Wool	Silk	Rayon
1920	89.6	9.2	0.9	0.3
1921	86.2	11.6	1.5	0.7
1922	85.8	12.0	1.5	0.7
1923	86.6	11.2	1.3	0.9
1924	86.0	11.0	1.6	1.4
1925	87.1	9.3	1.9	1.7
1926	87.8	8.7	1.8	1.7
1927	87.4	8.4	1.8	2.4
1928	86.1	9.1	2.1	2.7
1929	85.5	9.1	2.1	3.3
1930	85.0	8.7	2.5	3.8
1931	82.7	10.0	2.4	4.9
1932	84.1	8.2	2.5	5.2
1933	83.7	8.9	1.7	5.7
1934	84.2	7.6	1.9	6.3
1935*	78.8	12.1	1.9	7.2

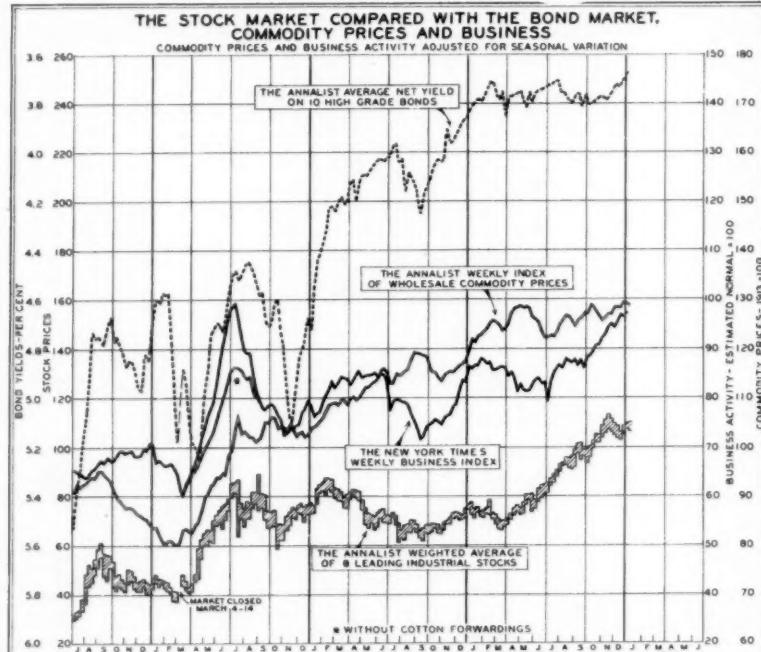
*Estimated by THE ANNALIST.

There are numerous other aspects of the AAA program which ought to be examined thoroughly before concluding

with, for example, the grain farmers, who are themselves under restrictions as to their own crops? To what extent have these shifts tended to decrease the division of labor as among different branches of agriculture and, if continued, to be likely to lower the standard of living of the country as a whole? How much industrial unemployment is directly traceable to the curtailed volume of farm products?

Like many other schemes, the first effects of the operation of the AAA seemed to be completely favorable. It helped to increase the farmer's cash income. It increased his purchasing power. It contributed to industrial recovery.

Ever since it was started, nevertheless, many economists have viewed the probable long-run effects with apprehension. Many farmers have felt the same way about the matter, especially as they saw the beginning of some of the more



that its abolition is a national calamity. One thing which ought to be disclosed is a list of the (say) twenty-five largest recipients of AAA benefits with respect to each crop and the amount received by each. The publication of corporation salary figures by Congress establishes an excellent precedent.

Another matter that ought to receive thorough examination is the dislocation of agriculture generally. We need fairly definite answers to such questions as these: What use, if any, has been made of the land formerly planted to cotton? Have not other crops been raised on "idle" cotton land, and if so to what extent have they tended to compete

obviously unfavorable results. Urban consumers have not been consulted.

For the foregoing reasons the Supreme Court decision of Jan. 6 must be set down as a favorable long-run influence from a purely economic viewpoint. On the political side the final effect is anybody's guess, but there is little doubt that it will add to the already confused outlook. It will probably lead to the adoption of other schemes for maintaining artificially high farm prices.

The de facto stability of the dollar over the last two years has made discussions of the desirability of a return to a hard-money policy seem academic or at least superfluous to a great many

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people. But the urgent necessity for a return to a convertible gold standard, or, at the very minimum, an act by Congress establishing the gold content of the dollar at the present figure, with a definite commitment not to change it, was demonstrated yesterday when the dollar was subjected to a speculative attack on the world's leading foreign exchange markets. The immediate cause of this decline in the dollar was said to be a rumor circulated in Europe to the effect that further dollar devaluation was in prospect. According to an item which appeared on the Dow-Jones news ticker, this rumor, in turn, arose from a telegram sent to Washington by the Committee for the Nation urging an increase in the official price of gold to \$41 an ounce from the present price of \$35. This would represent a depreciation to 50 per cent of the dollar's former value, as authorized by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934.

Ordinarily a threat of currency depreciation would be considered inflationary. Yesterday, however, as was frequently the case in the later stages of the 1933 forced depreciation of the dollar, there was a sharp reaction in stock prices, which called forth a statement by Secretary Morgenthau advising the public not to take rumors, especially of foreign origin, too seriously. In spite of this statement, however, the market was entirely justified in taking this rumor seriously, because the Committee for the Nation played an important part in bringing about the original dollar depreciation policy.

The rumor also gained in plausibility from the fact that the political guardians of the farmers at Washington were unable to bring forth any new scheme to take the place of the AAA, so that it seemed entirely logical to conclude that inflationary measures might be taken for the purpose of putting up commodity prices. The loss of the AAA has evidently, for the same reason, enhanced the chances of the soldiers' bonus bill. These are probably but a few of the unfavorable political repercussions from the Supreme Court decision on the AAA. There will probably be others, and they are quite likely to be somewhat disturbing for a time.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

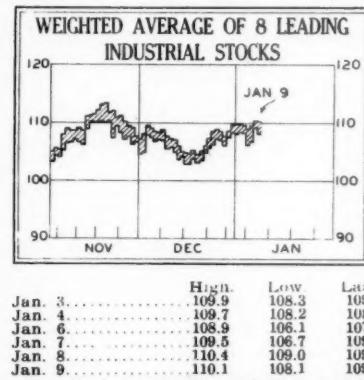
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Financial Markets: Large Volume and Irregular Trend on AAA Decision

THE course of stock prices during the week has been dominated by the Supreme Court decision invalidating the AAA. On the whole the markets have held their ground reasonably well in the face of this unsettling development. Although prices declined following the decision, a rally later carried a number of important issues to new high records.

The week under review began with a further advance. The upward tendency continued, with minor interruptions, until Monday afternoon, when the Supreme Court announced its decision. A fairly sharp decline then set in, which continued into the following day. On Tuesday, however, a fairly vigorous rally

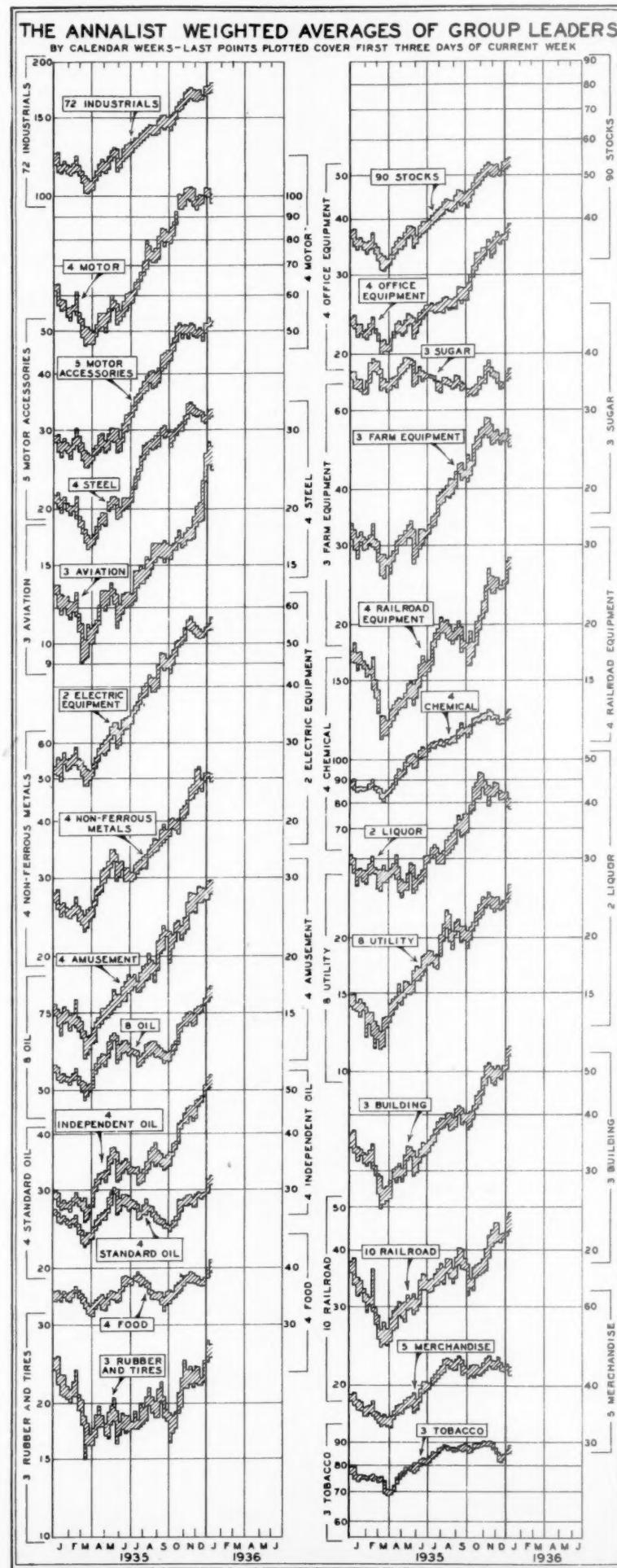


took place, which was continued during the early part of the following day. Wednesday afternoon prices reacted moderately. On Thursday prices fluctuated in a narrow range. Volume of trading has been fairly heavy during the week and on the day of the court's decision was only slightly below the high record day of 1935. The bond market advanced vigorously in the past week.

The most severe losses in the Monday-Tuesday reaction were in Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, the mail-order stocks, Schenley and the farm equipments. The independent motors, United States Steel, the electrical equipments, the chemicals, coppers, the food stocks, the public utilities, the rails and the railroad equipments held their ground very well in the decline. In the Tuesday-Wednesday rally the best gains were made by the steels, Westinghouse Electric, General Electric, Radio, du Pont, the food stocks, the tobaccos, Loew's, the public utilities, the rails and oils and a number of specialties. The mail-order and farm-equipment stocks failed to rally substantially with the general market.

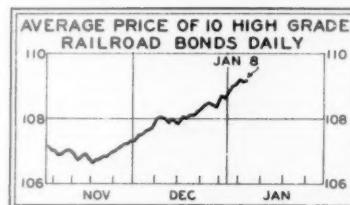
That the court would invalidate the AAA had been expected by the majority of observers. It might have been expected, therefore, that the decision would produce little market effect. A certainty is to be given greater weight than a probability, and it is also natural that the decision should focus attention upon possible disturbance that might be caused in the commodity markets.

The decision had some effect upon the chief speculative commodities except grain. The actual supply situation in grains, and also in cotton, cannot be affected by the decision until the next crop is harvested. The large surplus which has burdened the wheat market has been reduced to a normal figure and surplus stocks of most other farm commodities are considerably lower than they were a few years ago. It is true that there is a considerable surplus of cotton, but a further moderate decline in cotton



prices might be expected to have a stimulating effect upon foreign demand. In the long run a return to a more normal situation in cotton in respect to the export market appears to be well worth any loss that may be caused by a moderate and temporary decline. For these reasons business men and investors appear inclined to minimize the probable unfavorable effects of the decision upon business and stock prices.

The unfavorable behavior of the farm equipment and mail order stocks, however, seemed to indicate that the markets believe that the buying power of the farmer will be impaired to some extent



AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH GRADE RAILROAD BONDS.

	1936.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	1935.
2.	108.84	107.34	107.05	106.08	107.70			
3.	109.01	107.56	106.14	106.49	107.70			
4.	109.06	107.56	107.04	106.20	106.90			
5.		107.66	106.38	107.14	107.81			
6.	109.22	107.65	106.86	107.20	107.70			
7.	109.19	107.76	106.90	106.29	107.24	107.76		
8.	109.32	107.08	106.19	107.56				
9.	109.26	108.00	107.09	106.21	107.11	107.58		

by the court's decision. Even here, however, the loss in price has been a moderate one. Of the total farm income of the past three years, government subsidies have amounted to slightly less than 6 per cent. The main effect of the decision upon farm income seems likely to be less thorough a reduction in these subsidies than in the possible longer-term effect upon the level of prices of agricultural commodities. Whether such a decline will occur during 1936 and how extensive it will be obviously depends upon weather conditions, the course of demand, and the trend of foreign markets. It is possible that the removal of restrictions on production may actually have a favorable effect upon the use of agricultural machinery.

For these reasons it seems unreasonable to assume that the decision will exert a pronounced unfavorable effect upon the earnings of companies that depend to a considerable extent upon agriculture. It is entirely reasonable to assume, however, that if a business recovery occurs it will have a far greater effect upon the earnings of companies that depend upon industry rather than upon agriculture, if merely for the reason that artificial devices for raising farm prices have hastened the recovery in agriculture and that there is consequently a smaller proportion of the total recovery left here than in industry.

It is interesting to observe that, according to the market's interpretation, the unfavorable effects of the court's decision, such as they were, were confined to companies depending directly upon agriculture. In this the market has been consistent with the experience of the past, which has been that the volume of agricultural production has had greater influence on industrial activity than has the level of farm prices. In fact there is nothing in the experience of the past fifty years to indicate that a high relative level of prices of farm products is favorable to industry. Historical evidence is rather to the effect that the condition most favorable to business is large crops at low prices. A. MCB.

Florida, First Hit by Depression, Now Well Along On Road to Recovery

FLORIDA, whose residents were among the first to taste the hardships of depression, now appears to be further on the road to recovery than many other States. While there has been a considerable rise in the general level of business conditions in the country as a whole, the rise has been most unevenly distributed. Some sections of the country, especially the Southeast and certain of the Western States, have witnessed a soaring business barometer, while others, notably the New England States, have had comparatively less recovery.

It is somewhat difficult to compare business conditions in Florida with those of other States because of the divergent enterprises. The populace of most Eastern and Middle Western States lives from the income secured from industry or agriculture. The lack of industry to any great extent in Florida causes its inhabitants to look to other sources for a livelihood. It is true that citrus fruits and truck farming constitute a good portion of the annual income of the State but at present the peninsular State is to be regarded mostly as a recreational center.

Heavy Early Bookings

First hand information indicates that between 15 and 25 per cent more people will visit Florida this season than last. Already the streets of the resort centers are crowded with cars bearing out-of-State license plates and with the passing of the holidays the throngs increased. Apartment houses were enjoying the best season in years at the beginning of December. In many cases the number of apartments rented had not shown any unusual increase, but rentals were higher. In many instances the fixed charges, taxes and maintenance costs of apartment buildings are being covered for the first time in six or seven years. The large hotels advanced their opening dates in order to accommodate unusually heavy early bookings.

One of the best indications of business conditions in Florida is the status of the building trade. The volume of construction for 1935 will come within striking distance of the 1929 figure and in many cities will be even greater. Even at that, however, the total for the year will fall far short of the "boom" levels of 1925-1926, the peak of Florida's real estate speculation.

Figures obtained from the F. W. Dodge Corporation indicate that residential contracts awarded in Florida for the first eleven months of 1935 increased 100.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934. The total for thirty-seven States east of the Rocky Mountains shows an increase of but 9 per cent. Florida's gain this year follows an increase of 114.1 per cent in the full year 1934 over 1933, as contrasted with a gain of 23.0 per cent in the total for the thirty-seven States. In either instance the far better showing of Florida is indicative of the recovery pace being set in that State. Table I gives complete figures.

TABLE I. RESIDENTIAL CONTRACT AWARDS (Thousands)

	P. C.	37	P. C.
Florida, Chge.	\$3,593	\$1,351,189	
1932	4,829	+ 34.4	1,255,708 - 7.1
1933	10,339	+ 114.1	1,644,122 + 23.0
1934	9,558		1,451,398
1935*	19,206	+ 100.9	1,580,805 + 9.0

*First eleven months.

It might be argued that the increases shown for 1935 are the result of the tropical storms of early September and October and the consequent repair work

necessary. Storm damage undoubtedly contributed to the total, but the figures given in Table II clearly show that building in Florida has been definitely upward for the entire year. There were, moreover, no natural elements to account for the substantial increase shown during 1934. The figures in Table II show building permits in four cities. Some permits may have been issued but actual construction never done. Some may have been issued at a lower estimate than the actual cost (in order to save a portion of the fee). Consequently the figures are not strictly comparable with the construction contract figures. They do serve, however, to show the trend.

TABLE II. BUILDING PERMITS

	St. Petersburg	Ocala	Tampa	Miami
1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Jan.	\$104,300	\$23,600	\$9,485	\$830
Feb.	49,300	21,000	3,909	4,838
March	86,700	42,800	12,673	3,888
Apr.	87,000	66,600	10,161	4,027
May	135,300	61,900	6,660	2,656
June	87,350	62,100	14,487	5,283
July	131,600	62,000	29,705	14,673
Aug.	132,600	62,100	2,732	11,658
Sept.	179,849	45,600	22,570	2,228
Oct.	196,535	78,500	26,215	4,315
Nov.	243,325	70,600	32,779	14,532
1934		\$681,900	\$83,699	
1933		391,650	46,296	
1932		281,100	28,570	

	St. Petersburg	Ocala	Tampa	Miami
1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Jan.	\$87,832	\$23,633	\$308,885	\$145,394
Feb.	88,749	39,901	220,461	94,064
March	38,529	23,952	256,283	111,998
Apr.	38,369	61,566	319,724	155,306
May	87,900	65,571	413,024	188,916
June	26,961	23,514	460,629	303,868
July	286,145	49,886	476,447	210,133
Aug.	60,445	49,886	563,823	295,503
Sept.	82,207	37,206	468,448	238,755
Oct.	110,336	33,142	667,413	444,734
Nov.	41,104	37,900	737,232	311,767
1934		\$468,510	\$2,810,092	
1933		415,524	1,806,379	
1932		438,992	1,067,427	

Seasonal Indices for 1936 for the Weekly Business Index

THE accompanying tables (I and II) give the number of working days and seasonal indices which will be used in computing the components of The New York Times Weekly Business Index in 1936. Important revisions have been made in three series, namely, automobile production, steel mill activity and cotton cloth production.

A change in the seasonal indices for automobile production was necessitated by the advance in the dates of automobile shows last year. The advance in dates caused an upturn in output at a time when in years past the sharp Winter let-down was in full force.

In computing the 1936 seasonal indices it was necessary to make certain arbitrary adjustments. It will be observed from Table II that for January and the first half of February the seasonal indices are unchanged. From the weeks ended Feb. 15-July 11 the 1936 indices have been computed on the basis of one-half the week-to-week change in the seasonal indices based on the period 1928-34. From the week ended July 18 to the end of the year the indices are based on the week-to-week change in 1935 output. It may be found as the year progresses that the trend of production is at great variance with the revised seasonal indices, in which case further revisions will be made.

The principal revisions in the seasonal indices for steel mill activity were made for the closing weeks of the year. The new Winter peak in automobile production made these changes necessary. For the rest of the year the revisions are routine.

The 1936 seasonal indices for cotton cloth production are based on the period

among the more satisfactory things about the present building spurt in Florida is that there is every indication that the construction now under way is produced by healthy, normal conditions. Houses are being built because there is a need for new homes. They are being soundly constructed and soundly financed. According to spokesmen for the largest real estate organization in Florida there is an unusual amount of property buying and home building on a cash basis.

Realty Transactions Up

The volume of real estate transactions this year, as shown by the sale of State tax stamps (which should be affixed to all mortgages, deeds, leases and the like), is more than double that of 1934 in many sections of the State. Prices are rising and while the average sales are still small, more and more interest is being shown in higher priced real property. Further evidence of improved real estate conditions are the licenses issued to brokers and salesmen by the Florida Real Estate Commission. Active licenses are now about twice the 1932 figure and the upward movement appears to be gaining momentum.

It is not implied here that Florida either wants or expects another real estate boom. As a matter of fact, the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards at its recent convention voiced its opinion against any moves by real estate agents that would serve to bring about a sharp rise in real estate with

greatly increased activity and its ultimate consequences. Whether a steadily rising real estate market in Florida will bring the speculators and the so-called "binder boys" back into the State is a question, but recognized brokers and salesmen are against them.

TABLE III. ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION (Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

	Florida, Inc.	Per Cent	United States, Inc.	Per Cent
1934.	60,534	6.9	7,650,897	10.4
Jan.	61,087	12.5	7,065,746	12.7
Feb.	63,612	18.1	7,735,147	16.6
Mar.	56,373	13.9	7,458,240	15.4
Apr.	55,432	10.0	7,703,456	10.1
June	49,946	5.7	7,490,208	3.9
July	47,499	3.5	7,617,002	1.8
Aug.	49,847	4.1	7,721,995	0.5
Sept.	51,807	5.3	7,206,774	0.19
Oct.	54,374	5.7	7,833,445	4.7
Nov.	57,122	10.8	7,605,730	5.0
Dec.	61,968	14.9	8,057,525	8.2
Median		8.5		6.6

Another interesting feature in the current business picture in Florida is the comparative absence of government funds, especially in agriculture. Figures released by the Department of Agriculture show that of the total cash farm income for Florida in the first nine months of this year benefit payments from the government amounted to only 1.5 per cent. This compares with 6.8 per cent for the South Atlantic States and with 9.7 per cent for the country as a whole. For the full year 1934 only 1.1 per cent of Florida's total farm receipts came from the government.

The revisions which have been made in the seasonal indices for freight car loadings, electric power production and lumber production are routine.

TABLE II. INDICES OF SEASONAL VARIATION—1936

Week Ended	Freight Steel	Elec.	Auto.	Lum.	Cotton						
	Freight	Car	Mill	Power	mobile	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.
Jan. 4.	85.2	77.5	103.1	101.9	91.4	98.7					
Jan. 11.	90.1	87.1	102.1	101.9	97.1	103.8					
Jan. 18.	91.5	92.5	101.6	101.9	90.2	105.5					
Jan. 25.	90.4	101.1	101.9	101.9	83.9	103.9					
Feb. 1.	91.4	104.4	100.0	101.9	77.5	110.1					
Feb. 8.	93.6	105.2	100.0	101.9	88.3	107.6					
Feb. 15.	92.9	106.8	99.2	102.5	90.4	109.5					
Feb. 22.	95.1	107.2	99.2	105.8	89.4	111.8					
Feb. 29.	93.1	110.1	98.3	109.1	93.5	110.4					
Mar. 7.	94.9	108.5	98.0	110.7	95.7	110.3					
Mar. 14.	94.5	107.7	97.7	110.3	101.0	110.3					
Mar. 21.	94.1	107.3	97.8	113.8	101.3	107.1					
Mar. 28.	94.1	106.3	96.7	122.9	103.2	107.7					
Apr. 4.	92.1	104.3	96.7	122.9	103.2	107.7					
Apr. 11.	93.3	108.3	98.9	125.7	108.0	109.9					
Apr. 18.	95.7	111.4	98.6	124.5	108.2	106.7					
Apr. 25.	98.6	110.4	97.7	124.5	108.2	106.7					
May 2.	98.5	111.2	97.0	125.8	108.9	105.8					
May 9.	98.3	110.9	96.3	122.9	108.2	106.7					
May 16.	98.6	109.4	98.0	123.3	111.3	104.3					
May 23.	100.0	109.9	98.2	122.9	111.3	104.6					
May 30.	100.2	108.4	97.8	123.1	109.0	105.6					
June 6.	100.2	106.8	98.8	121.6	106.6	98.1					
June 13.	100.8	104.7	98.7	117.8	108.6	99.3					
June 20.	100.8	104.7	98.7	117.8	108.6	99.3					
June 27.	104.7	97.8	98.4	107.2	107.0	95.1					
July 4.	102.6	99.1	99.6	117.6	108.9	92.7					
July 11.	102.6	97.3	99.6	117.6	108.9	92.7					
July 18.	102.4	97.3	99.6	117.6	108.9	92.7					
July 25.	102.3	99.2	99.8	111.5	10						

Of the national cash farm income 10.2 per cent was from the United States.

Electric power production continues to soar to new peaks in Florida, although this movement is nationwide. Throughout 1934 power production in Florida on a percentage basis ran ahead of the nation. In 1935 electric power output averaged slightly lower, although making a stronger pick-up in the later months than the total for the United States. Table III shows monthly production of electric energy with the percentage increase or decrease over the corresponding month in the preceding year. Figures were compiled by the Department of the Interior.

New passenger-car registrations in the State during the first eleven months of

1935 showed a lagging tendency as compared with the remainder of the United States. In 1934, however, registrations showed a gain of 49 per cent over the preceding year, as contrasted with an increase of 26.4 per cent for the country as a whole. In 1933 and in 1932 Florida fared worse than the country from the standpoint of new automobiles, if registration figures are to be relied upon. Table IV gives monthly figures for 1935 (as many as are now available) with the percentage change from the corresponding month of the preceding year. Yearly data are also shown. The number of trucks used in Florida is comparatively small because there are few industries and agricultural requirements are relatively limited. During the first ten

months of 1935, 6,752 new commercial cars were registered in Florida, representing but 1.5 per cent of the total for the country.

TABLE IV. NEW PASSENGER-CAR REGISTRATIONS

	% Ch'ge Over Florida, 1934.	% Ch'ge Over United States, 1934.
Jan.	2,194 + 55.3	136,635 - 123.1
Feb.	2,789 + 123.2	170,615 + 79.8
Mar.	4,014 + 18.2	261,477 + 50.9
Apr.	3,055 + 5.8	319,652 + 43.3
May	3,003 + 12.3	293,201 + 33.7
June	1,811 - 9.2	280,360 + 25.2
July	3,371 - 1.0	285,195 + 24.5
Aug.	2,492 + 2.5	233,851 + 21.0
Sept.	1,919 - 5.7	157,098 + 6.9
Oct.	1,969 + 16.0	148,388 + 5.3
Nov.	2,011 + 23.0	220,262 + 105.0
1931	25,116 - 20.8	1,908,016 - 27.3
1932	13,936 - 44.5	1,096,328 - 42.5
1933	17,924 + 28.6	1,493,794 + 36.2
1934	26,717 + 49.1	1,888,682 + 26.4
1934*	23,181	1,705,627
1935*	26,617 + 14.8	2,286,473 + 34.0

*First ten months.

Looking into the future of Florida there seems to be little doubt that the Florida-Gulf Ship Canal will carry unusual weight. For the near term the effects will be beneficial. It is improbable that a sum approximating \$150,000,000 could be pumped into a territory like Florida without having a stimulating effect upon business throughout most of the State. Not only will the original sum for the canal be spent, but it acts as a magnet for other capital. The mushroom growth of certain communities along the canal route shows this clearly. When completed, some five years hence, the new canal should prove a boon to Gulf shipping interests, but its long-term effects upon Florida itself are less definite.

LA RUE APPLEGATE.

Some Fallacies Regarding Inflation: The Advantages Of a Soft Money Policy

By HERVE SCHWEDERSKY

THE dread specter of inflation is again stalking the land. We are being warned that some degree of inflation is inevitable and that a disastrous and uncontrollable inflation is at least a possibility, if not a probability. These predictions refer generally:

(1) To an abnormal and rapid rise of prices caused by a depreciation in the value of the currency or an abnormal expansion of money and credit.

(2) To an abnormal, unsound and speculative expansion of business activity with or without a substantial rise in prices, caused by an overexpansion of bank credit, which must ultimately lead to a severe collapse.

The question is one of great practical importance to all of us, whether economists, wage earners, bankers or business men. It involves more, however, than the problem of discovering a suitable hedge against inflationary losses which may or may not materialize. It raises a question regarding the value of economic theories as now taught by at least a few economists and their usefulness in attempting to analyze present economic developments or in estimating probable future trends. Among those who believe that inflation is probable we find some of our prominent business and financial executives and a few of our publicized economists. They represent an influential group whose fears, whether real or imaginary, may affect recovery and influence present and future business and financial policies.

Asserted Causes

Let us therefore attempt to analyze the principal factors which it is claimed will bring about the promised inflation. The principal causes can be stated as follows: (1) the depreciation of the dollar; (2) the expansion of the monetary base, including excess reserves; (3) government deficits.

In many of the arguments the two types of inflation previously discussed are often confused; some of the predictions are based on any one of the three principal inflationary factors, while others are based on the belief that these three factors will operate cumulatively.

It is asserted that these factors operating singly or jointly will result in an inflationary expansion of credit and money (including bank deposits) and bring about a ruinous rise in prices, to a level at least twice as high as it is at present and probably much higher.

This inflation, if it materializes, will impoverish all those living on fixed incomes or salaries, all those owning bonds, mortgages, savings deposits, life insurance and trust funds limited to legal investments and most of our charitable, educational or similar institutions dependent upon trustee endowments.

It is asserted that the reduction in the gold content of the dollar must result in a corresponding increase in our price level. In addition, the expansion in the world production of gold, the relatively cheaper production costs, the decrease in the use of gold in trade and in the arts, the greater economy in the use of gold as a basis for credit and currency, will all tend to cheapen the value of gold and will therefore result in a higher price level. It is asserted that because of these factors alone prices in America will continue to increase in the near future until they are twice as high as now.

According to these theories we must believe that there is a link between the price of potatoes, wheat, shoes, fuel, rent and other items which make up our price level and a fixed quantity of gold, a commodity which, under our existing laws, we cannot own, which we cannot buy or sell freely. We must believe that through this mysterious link prices will rise until the parity in existence before the devaluation of the dollar will again be restored between a certain number of grains of gold and a given unit (a composite unit) of the commodities and services which will make up our price level. We must further believe that because of an excess of gold this mysterious parity will be changed and that the same composite unit of goods and services will be worth more grains of gold and therefore more dollars.

The Value of Gold

Gold, with the possible exception of some time during the dim and little known past, has been only a minor element among the many factors controlling the total volume of money and credit available throughout the world. Even this minor connection has been greatly reduced during modern times as a result of the growth of modern banking systems and the improved technique in the operation of central banks.

Today the volume of domestic credit and currency available in most countries bears practically no relation to the local stock of monetary gold. When the gold stocks become inadequate, laws are passed to eliminate legal gold reserves and other collateral is substituted. When there is too much gold, it remains largely unused.

Gold did not flow freely nor was its price left to fluctuate freely under our modern currency and credit systems. In addition to serving as a technical basis for currency, at a controlled price, gold has been used largely as a measuring rod

and as an internationally accepted currency in settling international balances of payment. Under the gold or gold exchange standard the movements of gold performed the useful function of preserving a more or less rigid parity between the various currencies which adhered to the standard. Even today that is its most important function.

No Comparison With France

It is true that as long as a country remains on some kind of gold standard, changes in the gold content of its currency will change its value when measured in terms of other currencies. When the gold content of the dollar was changed it automatically changed the value of the dollar in terms of Swiss francs, French francs, Dutch guilders and the other gold bloc currencies. To a varying extent, it also changed the value of the dollar in terms of most other currencies which had previously abandoned the gold standard. Changes in our domestic price level resulting from the devaluation of the dollar are caused not by the theoretical changes in the price of gold but by the change in the value of the dollar when measured in terms of the principal world currencies. This change is largely limited to commodities which we may export or import, commodities which enjoy a world market and a world price, and even in those commodities the resultant change may be minimized or even completely offset by corresponding changes in the world price of those commodities, or by the imposition of artificial price restrictions such as tariffs and quotas.

It is to be feared that Professor Roger's study of post-war inflation in France and other similar studies have been used as a basis for the theory that the devaluation of a currency must necessarily lead to a corresponding rise in the domestic price level of the country concerned.

This theory, however, does not take into account the special conditions prevailing in Europe during and after the war.

Generally, in case of shortage of goods, prices will be bid up and will have a tendency of adjusting themselves to the highest level at which goods are available, while the opposite is true in case of surpluses, and prices will tend to adjust themselves to the lowest level.

During the post-war inflationary period in France, four years of destructive warfare had left a great shortage

of food and of every kind of goods. The needs of the country could be met only through imports, largely from America, and the local prices of most commodities were governed by the dollar prices prevailing in the United States. Changes in the dollar value of the franc, both up or down, were almost immediately reflected by corresponding changes in the wholesale prices in francs of commodities, followed shortly by a readjustment in retail prices and in wages. In other words, because of the special conditions prevailing at the time, the French price level was largely based on American dollar prices.

But conditions today in America are entirely different; we have an actual or potential surplus in most commodities, prices both at home and abroad have been depressed by these surpluses and by the disruption in local and international trade. Imported commodities have but little weight in our general price structure. Our productive capacity has not been seriously impaired. We still have a considerable army of unemployed and our national income is still very low.

Some have pointed to the rise in our general price level since March, 1933, as a proof that the devaluation of the dollar has already resulted in an increase in prices. Such a theory is completely disproved by an analysis of individual prices. The rise has been due largely to wage increases and higher production costs resulting from NRA, artificial restrictions on production partly voluntary in industry and largely compulsory in many farm commodities under AAA, processing taxes in the case of food and farm products, the government lending policies on certain farm staples, the unprecedented drought, increased taxation, the increase in the gold price of certain primary commodities as a result of world-wide recovery and increased demand, artificial price manipulations in certain monopolies. These factors and others are directly responsible for the increase in our price level, while the part played by the devaluation of the dollar was negligible except in the case of a few imported commodities. There is no valid reason to believe that the past devaluation will materially affect future prices.

Excess Reserves

The devaluation of the dollar has resulted in an increase in the dollar value of our gold stocks and gold imports. Gold stocks in round figures have increased from four billion dollars at the end of 1929 to ten billions at the beginning of 1936. Total Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding increased from

980 million dollars in January, 1931, to 2,480 millions in November, 1935, while reserves as a result jumped from a deficit of 73 million at the end of 1929 to an excess of 3,108 million at the end of November, 1935.

It is asserted that the expansion in our monetary base and more particularly the unprecedented volume of excess reserves will result in an inflationary and unsound expansion of bank credit. Such an assertion is debatable. It is true that such an expansion has been made possible but that does not necessarily mean that it will take place. The lessons of the past boom and subsequent depression have been too strongly implanted in the minds of the present generation of business men and bankers. Because of the magnitude of the excess reserves everybody, including government officials, banking and business executives are closely watching bankers' and brokers' loans. The Federal Reserve Board has been granted powerful weapons to deal with an overexpansion of speculative credit, should it take place.

Competent business men are not going to borrow without a need for money and without a reasonable expectancy of repayment; and the bankers who have survived the depression will not risk their depositors' capital without similar assurance. It must be remembered that the important thing is not the volume but the quality of the loans that are made. There is no danger in even a considerable expansion of bank loans as long as they are sound loans based on legitimate business needs. Such an expansion would merely reflect a sound increase in business activity. The present volume may remain substantially unchanged and yet result in serious future trouble if outstanding loans are permitted to deteriorate in quality.

Hard Money No Solution

The real problem confronting us is not concerned with excessive reserves. We had a dangerous boom without substantial excess reserves. It is concerned with the ability and skill of our banking executives. This cannot be controlled by a board in Washington nor can it be regulated by the manipulation of central bank credit. If our bankers are competent we have nothing to fear from excess reserves; if they are incompetent we can reasonably expect a recurrence of past troubles regardless of the volume of reserves. The solution in such a case will not be to retard recovery and hamper the future development of the country by excess restrictions or a reversal to a hard money policy, but to improve the quality of our bankers.

The measures which have been recommended to guard against the threat of inflation such as immediately increasing reserve requirements, or a drastic and immediate reduction in Federal Reserve credit outstanding would merely tend to hamper business and embarrass the Treasury without providing a solution to the real problem.

Expansion of Bank Deposits

Bank deposits, which had declined from \$53,039 million on Dec. 31, 1930, to \$37,998 million on June 30, 1933, have been expanding since then and totaled \$45,766 million on June 9, 1935. This increase in deposits was due partly to the heavy purchases of government bonds by the banks and it is asserted that this artificial expansion of our monetary supply must result in an inflationary increase in our price level.

This assertion is based on the theory

that an increase in the supply of money must necessarily result in an increase in prices but overlooks the fact that the real supply of money is measured by the volume multiplied by the rate of turnover. We have no reliable data on the rate of turnover of currency in circulation and only imperfect statistics on the turnover of bank deposits. We also have no information regarding the volume of credit extended by one individual, firm or corporation to another. This type of credit stimulates the demand for goods and in most cases has an effect on prices and business similar to that of a bank loan, although no deposit is created. In other words, it is impossible for us to determine accurately the effective volume of money in circulation. An increase in one form of money may be accompanied by a decrease in another. An increase in the volume may be offset by a decrease in the rate of turnover. As a matter of fact we have an indication that the artificial increase in the volume of deposits since March, 1933, has resulted in a decrease in the volume of turnover. The index of velocity of bank deposits for 141 cities computed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (1919-1925 average equals 100) averaged 69 in 1932, 67 in 1933, 63 in 1934 and 59 during the first eleven months of 1935. This happened while business was expanding.

The Quantity Theory

The evidence would indicate that barring a panic, under the elastic monetary and banking systems evolved in modern times, the effective amount of money outstanding (volume times velocity) tends within reason to adjust itself automatically to the needs of business and to changes in our price level and not the opposite.

We must also remember that the quantity theory of money would tend to operate only in so far as the available volume of goods remains more or less constant. It is further probable that in America, where our retail price level is comparatively rigid, while our productive facilities are seldom completely used, a substantial increase in available money would tend to stimulate production rather than result in a substantial increase in prices.

The dangers of government deficits have been much publicized of late. It is true that wasteful government deficits are inflationary in nature, that if carried to extremes they will impair the government credit and that if they reach a point where interest and debt service charges exceed the taxing power of the country they must result in repudiation or devaluation with corresponding losses to all. But we are now discussing the likelihood of inflation. The question therefore is whether or not our Federal debt has reached the danger point and the answer is No.

The author has consistently fought waste in government, whether it resulted in deficits or was met by burdensome taxes, and we should continue to fight waste, not only in the Federal Government, but also in State and municipal governments and in private industry as well. Waste in whatever form represents a drag on our national economy and a handicap to future progress, but unless it reaches unforeseen extremes it will not bring about inflation in America, and in the interim it is more likely to bring deflation.

Attempts have been made to draw a parallel between government deficits in France during and after the war and the devaluation of the franc and to use a similar parallel in America, but most of

these discussions do not take into account all the factors involved. The French Government debt at the end of the war represented almost two-thirds of the pre-war national wealth of France and this wealth had been partly destroyed. There had been 1,364,000 men killed, one out of every 28. In addition 740,000 men had been maimed or permanently disabled and had to be pensioned. Ten of her richest departments had been laid waste by the war. These contained most of her coal, important iron ore mines, two-thirds of France's pre-war steel capacity, about 80 per cent of the textile industry, &c. The cost of reconstruction was to reach over four billion dollars of which less than a third was recovered through reparations. When it became apparent that reparation payments would not be sufficient to take care of this debt there resulted a flight of capital which the Banque de France and the government were powerless to stem. The French franc was hammered down on the international exchange market. This as previously described resulted in a corresponding increase in prices in France.

It would be ridiculous to believe that conditions in America today have anywhere reached such an acute stage. The magnitude of the Federal debt is to be deplored but our government credit has not been impaired. We must remember that even today, due to the low prevailing interest rates and the large-scale conversion operations, interest and statutory retirement charges are lower than they were during the post-war period, when no one questioned the soundness of our government credit. We must also remember that in the interim our population and productive wealth have greatly increased.

INTEREST AND DEBT RETIREMENT CHARGES

	(Thousands of Dollars)		
Interest on Public Debt	Debt Retirement Charges	Total	Per Capita Charge
1920	1,020,252	78,746	1,098,998
1921	999,145	422,282	1,421,427
1922	991,001	422,695	1,413,696
1923	1,085,924	402,850	1,488,774
1924	940,603	458,000	1,398,603
1935	820,926	573,558	1,394,484
1936*	742,000	552,025	1,294,025
1937*	805,000	580,125	1,385,125

*Latest budget estimate.

These figures are not quoted as an argument for government extravagance, but merely to quiet the fears of those who may be withholding contemplated business expansion or plant improvements in fear of the future.

We must also recall that the increase in the debt resulting from sound and needed public works and that portion which is represented by recoverable assets and loans is not inflationary, but merely represents the substitution of government for private credit.

The Federal Debt

Federal deficits unless carried to extremes will not wreck the country or threaten our liberty. The present Federal debt or any debt likely to be incurred during the next two or three years will not in itself result in ruinous taxation. The debt of a government must be measured in relation to the population and the wealth of the country, just as a private debt must be weighed against the total assets and earning power of an individual or a corporation. Nobody would dream of reasoning that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is headed for certain bankruptcy simply because its present debt is larger than it was in 1920.

The method of financing the government deficit by selling evidences of indebtedness to the banks has been often criticized and held up as a source of

danger. This method, while unorthodox according to textbooks, nevertheless represents the lesser of two evils. Any attempt during the unorthodox financial panic to raise interest rates on government bonds in order to sell them exclusively to private investors would have had far-reaching effects. It would have increased the deficit, made the balancing of the budget that much more difficult. It would have tended to raise the general level of interest rates with depressing effect on outstanding bonds. Such a policy would have tended to intensify the depression, to postpone the recovery and might have proved extremely dangerous to banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions having a large bond portfolio. The so-called dangers to banks arising from the ownership of even long-term government bonds are more theoretical than real and can be guarded against by competent management.

It has previously been shown that the deposits created when the banks bought these bonds have remained largely unused and will probably continue to remain dormant until eliminated as, if and when the government debt is ultimately reduced.

The Value of Economic Studies

Our economic structure is exceedingly complex and it is constantly changing. The system cannot be translated into a few simple formulas. These may have their place in textbooks and may be useful in teaching students. They are inadequate when used literally in an effort to gauge what is happening in our complicated business and financial economy. There is a constant change in the relative importance and in the interrelationship of the innumerable elements which go to make up our economic structure. The result of these changes and an estimate of future business and financial trends can only be arrived at by an impartial analysis of the complex and numerous and often contradictory underlying trends but not by relying on ready-made formulas.

The author has tried to show that many of the arguments used in predicting a future inflation are based largely on the following:

(1) A superficial study of the problem.

(2) Attempts to oversimplify a complex problem and to translate it into a few simple and rigid mathematical formulas.

(3) By overlooking the fact that an inflationary element injected in our economy may be offset and its effects nullified by other equally important factors.

One of the most powerful factors in stimulating or retarding an inflationary movement is found in the mass psychology of the people. During the post-war period world psychology was favorable to inflation. Today, after the lessons of the depressions, the opposite is true.

In conclusion it is the author's opinion that while certain inflationary elements have been injected in our national economy it is most improbable that they will be effective, barring, of course, any future and deliberate attempts to willfully wreck our currency. Our tremendous actual and potential supply of commodities and of finished goods should effectively prevent any runaway rise in prices, while the conservative psychology of our present business and financial executives should guard against wild credit abuses.

The Week in the Commodities; AAA Verdict Disrupts Cotton and Sugar

A DROP of 0.4 point was the extent of the response of The Annalist Weekly Wholesale Price Index to the Supreme Court decision in regard to the AAA, the index declining to 129.0 on Jan. 7 from 129.4 the Tuesday previous. Hogs rose 72 cents on the removal of the processing tax and the grains were generally higher. On the other hand, flour was reduced \$1.15 a barrel, pork loins 94 cents a hundred pounds, lard 20 cents a hundred weight and printcloth 1% cent. Cotton declined 30 points, butter 1 cent and eggs 1½ cents a dozen. Coffee and tin were lower and rubber and hides higher.

The immediate effect of the ending of the processing taxes is apt to be beneficial. The long-run consequences of unrestricted production will vary with the commodity, those which like wheat have lost their export markets, for the most part permanently, being likely to feel the most adverse effects.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(In currency of country)

	Canada.	U. K.	France.	many.	Italy.	Ger.
Base	1926.	1926.	July '14.	1913.	1926.	
Day compiled	Fri.	Sat.	Sat.	Wed.	Wed.	
Week Ended						
1935.						
Oct. 5.....	73.0	67.6	347	102.5	52.4	
Oct. 12.....	73.2	68.1	349	102.8	53.1	
Oct. 19.....	73.0	68.7	349	102.9	53.4	
Oct. 26.....	72.9	68.5	350	102.8	53.7	
Nov. 2.....	72.4	68.3	350	102.9	53.8	
Nov. 9.....	72.4	68.5	352	103.0	54.1	
Nov. 16.....	72.6	68.6	353	103.1		
Nov. 23.....	72.9	68.7	353	103.0		
Nov. 30.....	72.9	68.6	353	103.0		
Dec. 7.....	72.7	68.6	354	103.4		
Dec. 14.....	72.7	68.7	357	103.3		
Dec. 21.....	72.8	68.8	358	103.3		
Dec. 28.....	72.6	68.8	358	103.3		

*Revised. **All Italian data suspended after this date.

For data, 1933-1934, see THE ANNALIST of March 15, 1935, page 429; for data, May, 1934-September, 1935, see issue of Dec. 27, 1935, page 899.

Sources: Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics; U. K., Crump; France, Statistique Générale; Germany, Statistische Reichsamt; Italy, Consiglio dell'Economia di Milano (Milan Chamber of Commerce).

DAILY SPOT PRICES

Moody's Index.

U. S. Old

	Cotton.	Wheat.	Corn.	Hogs.	\$.
Jan. 1—Holiday					
Jan. 2.....	12.20	1.224	.794	9.40	167.4 99.1
Jan. 3.....	12.10	1.18	.834	9.51	168.0 99.6
Jan. 4.....	12.10	1.184	.84	167.2	99.1
Jan. 6.....	12.15	1.18%	.844	9.45	168.3 99.8
Jan. 7.....	11.80	1.204	.85	10.05	169.4 100.5

Cotton—Middling upland, New York. Wheat—No. 2 red, c. f. f., domestic, New York. Corn—No. 2 yellow, New York. Hogs—Day's average, good and choice, Chicago. Moody's Index—Fifteen staple commodities; Dec. 31, 1931-100; March 1, 1933-80.

INDICES OF FARM PRICES

(August, 1909-July, 1914=100 for prices received by farmers; 1910-1914=100 for prices paid; as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Dec. Nov. Oct. Dec.

1935. 1935. 1935. 1934.

Farm Prices Received:	Grains	1935.	1935.	1934.
Cotton and cottonseed	89	90	101	116
Fruits	98	99	84	109
Truck crops	92	83	82	85
Meat animals	136	136	120	130
Dairy products	120	117	125	73
Chickens and eggs	118	111	104	107
Miscellaneous	135	140	132	119
All groups	108	103	103	113

Prices Paid for Commodities Bought:	Old basis\$	122	122	123	126
New basis\$	126	126	126	130	

UNIT EXCHANGE VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS:

Old basis\$	90	89	89	80
New basis\$	87	86	87	78

Hog-corn ratio (bu.) 16.5 15.1 13.3 6.0

*Computed quarterly as of March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15; other months interpolated. **Based on prices paid for commodities bought only. ***Based on prices paid for commodities bought, interest and taxes, as provided in amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act. **Number of bushels of corn that 100 pounds of live hog will buy at local market prices.

Prices received by farmers advanced 2 points to 110 (August, 1909-July, 1914=100) in mid-December, according to the index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The index is now the highest since 1930 except only February and April, 1935, when it touched 111. Advances in fruits, meat animals and dairy

products more than offset lower poultry and eggs, grains and cotton. Prices paid by the farmer for his purchases remaining unchanged, the exchange value per unit of his products rose to 90 per cent of pre-war from 89 in mid-November, and is now the highest since May, 1930.

COTTON

New-crop cotton contracts broke sharply Monday and Tuesday on the Supreme Court decision completely invalidating the AAA. Old-crop months, during the

life of which the cotton supply presumably will not be greatly altered, showed greater resistance, but also suffered sharp losses. Prices last week after the holiday had tended to sag Saturday, in fear lest an adverse decision be announced Monday. The immediate effect of the announcement of the decision Monday morning was the release of a large volume of buying orders, inspired by the ending of the processing tax. As it became realized, however, that not only a processing tax but the whole

system of crop control as well had been thrown out, selling became heavy and prices dropped sharply, especially in the new-crop months facing increased supplies. Renewed liquidation followed Tuesday, partly from foreign sources, the status of the government stocks adding to the uncertainty as to just where the decision leaves the staple. March closed Tuesday at 11.13-11.16, against 11.34-11.36 a week before, with a loss of 20-21 points, and October at 10.10, against 10.54-10.55, with a loss of 44-45 points. Spot middling dropped to 11.80 from 12.10; March Liverpool went to 5.95d from 6.21.

Exactly where the decision leaves the commodity is not entirely clear. So far as the processing tax is concerned, the effect will of course be stimulating, since prices for cotton goods can be reduced correspondingly. The invalidation of crop control is another matter; the 1936 crop will doubtless be much larger in the absence of restraints, and, although the 1935-36 season supply will not be affected, even old-crop contracts will presumably be depressed. How low prices will have to go in order to increase consumption sufficiently to absorb larger production is a question for the future. The status of the government holdings and loans remains in doubt, with some question especially as to the 4,500,000 odd bales of government loans maturing Feb. 1.

Cloth sales continued restricted both by the year-end and the impending AAA decision. When the latter was announced trading was suspended generally while the news was digested. On Tuesday sellers announced reductions of about 2 cents a pound on coarse yarn gray goods in the effort to open up business again, but buyers generally held off, looking for a reduction more or less equivalent to the entire invalidated tax of 4.2 cents, notwithstanding that a part of this has been absorbed in the past by the mills.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk Ending Thursday—Yr's

Jan. 2, Dec. 26, Jan. 3, Chge

1936. 1935. 1935. P. C.

Movement Into Sight:	During week.....	196	338	113	+73.4
Since Aug. 1.....	9,464	...	6,013	...	+57.4
Deliveries During Week:	To domestic mills.....	128	164	70	+82.8
	To foreign mills.....	173	86	96	+80.2
	To all mills.....	301	250	166	+81.3
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:	To domestic mills.....	3,075	...	2,194	+40.2
	To foreign mills.....	2,611	...	2,395	+9.0
	To all mills.....	5,686	...	4,580	+23.9
Exports:	During week.....	144	179	158	-8.9
	Since Aug. 1.....	3,483	...	2,491	+39.8
World Visible Supply (Thursday):	World total.....	6,884	6,689	6,742	+2.1
	Week's change.....	-105	+88	-53	
	U. S. A. only.....	5,080	5,156	4,862	+4.5
Certified Stocks:	Thursday.....	10	12	108	-90.7

World consumption of all growths of cotton during the four months from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, constituting the first third of the current season, was at practically the highest rate on record for that portion of the season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totaled approximately 8,678,000 bales, compared with 8,488,000 bales in the same period last season, 7,235,000 in the low-depression season of 1930-31 and a maximum of 8,680,000 in 1929-30.

World consumption of American cotton from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 totaled approximately 3,967,000 bales, as against 3,774,000 bales in the same period last season, 3,519,000 in 1930-31 and 4,819,000 in 1929-30. Consumption of foreign growths in the August-November period this year aggregated approximately 4,711,000 bales, as against 4,714,000 bales last season, 3,716,000 in 1930-31 and 3,861,000 in 1929-30. American cotton constituted 45.7 per cent of the all-cot-

*Monthly prices as of Dec. 15, 1935, and Dec. 15, 1934. **Prices for previous Friday. ***Includes processing tax. ***Closing price of nearest future contract. ***Blue eagle. ****Revised basis. b Bid. t Traded. t Revised.

ton total this season, compared with 44.5 last season, 48.6 in 1930-31 and 55.5 in 1929-30. In pre-depression seasons, American cotton constituted about 60 per cent of the all-cotton total, on an average.

The trend of all-cotton consumption during the four months from August to November this year was upward, but most of the increase is to be accounted as seasonal. Consumption in November was 13.1 per cent larger than in August. However, in the past eight years, November consumption has averaged 11.1 per cent larger than August consumption.

THE GRAINS

The immediate reaction of the wheat market to the invalidation of the AAA Monday was an advance, as buying orders were released and as the decision was taken at first as applying primarily to the processing tax. When the extent of the decree was realized, especially the complete wiping out of the crop-control policy, the markets turned weak and declined on both Monday and Tuesday. Losses were much greater in new crop months, since these would be more affected by the anticipated increase in acreage and output. May closed at \$1.02% Tuesday, against \$1.01% the week before, a net gain of 1% cents, due to the advances in foreign markets last week. Thursday, July, on the other hand, declined 1% cent to 90% from 90%, the discount from May increasing to 12% cents from 11. May Winnipeg closed at 89, against 88% a week before, and May Liverpool at the equivalent of 93%, against 94%.

The elimination of the processing tax was immediately felt in the flour trade. Mills suspended quotations, but by Tuesday the larger ones were reported as having marked down their prices by the full amount of the tax—30 cents a bushel in wheat terms. A large business in flour is anticipated, as orders had been held back and stocks allowed to run down pending a decision. Wheat futures for the old crop will probably show relative stability, but new-crop contracts may well decline further in view of the prospect of unrestricted production for 1936-37, with its probable aftermath of supplies in excess of domestic requirements, marketable abroad, if at all, only at prices appreciably below those now prevailing.

UNITED STATES WHEAT MOVEMENT

(Thousands; exports as reported by the Department of Commerce, visible supplies as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade)

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 2, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929.
Wheat exports (bus.) 2, Nil 10
Since July 1, 159 2,951 10
Flour exp'ts. (bus.)* 35 115 18 31
Since July 1, 1,558 2,278 156
Total (bus.) 166 370 85 156
Since July 1, 1,482 13,658
Visible supply at week-end (bus.) 70,307 12,003 81,329 84,770
*Including flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. †Flour converted to wheat at 4.7 bushels to the barrel. ‡Revised.

CANADIAN WHEAT MOVEMENT

(Thousands of bushels, wheat only; as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

Week Ended Friday, Dec. 27, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929.

Exports, inc. from U. S. ports* 3,027 42,595 846
Exports for season† 79,384 70,213

Elevator stocks and afloat at week-end 261,791 226,049 258,093
*Including also exports into U. S. for U. S. consumption. †Since Aug. 1, 1935, and July 28, 1934. ‡Including stocks at U. S. ports.

Revised.

Southern Hemisphere supplies are estimated officially at around 115 millions of bushels under a year ago, with further decreases in prospect in view of further damage since the estimates were made, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Stocks in European importing countries are reported as small, and requirements appear to be greater than last year, but it is expected that any increased imports will be from Russia and the Danube rather than from overseas countries.

Corn advanced during the week, the Supreme Court decision failing to affect it particularly. Corn Products lowered its prices 10 to 13 cents a hundred pounds, the amount that had been added when the processing tax was originally imposed. Oats were fractionally higher and rye lower. The Argentine corn acreage is estimated at about 10 per

cent more than the 17,368,000 acres planted last season.

COFFEE

Coffee futures advanced 15-20 points for Santos and 9-12 for Rio on unconfirmed reports that Brazil was planning to require 50 per cent (or 80 per cent, according to some reports) of dollar bills

to be sold to the government at the "official" rate in place of the present 35 per cent. A change to 50 per cent would raise Santos about 1/2 cent and 80 per cent 1 1/2 cents. The advance took place Saturday, with further gains Monday as c. and f. offers strengthened, most of the Monday's gain, however, being lost Tuesday as confirmation was lacking of the reports.

SUGAR

The sugar futures market cracked open Monday on the Supreme Court decision against the AAA, prices declining 17-19 points, with further losses Tuesday. Toward the latter part of the latter day, the market recovered sharply on Secretary Wallace's statement to the effect that the sugar quotas and the Cuban duty stood unchanged, the decision notwithstanding. Net losses for the week ranged from 2 points (for the spot month) to 11 for September.

The status of the quotas remains obscure. Of course the domestic ones are eliminated, but imports from Cuba and the Philippines are limited by treaties not dependent on the AAA. Hawaii and Puerto Rico constitute the chief problem, and the outcome of the domestic price situation depends largely on whether imports from these two islands can be controlled, since domestic production is far short of market requirements.

COCOA

Cocoa futures advanced 10 to 17 points in a quiet week, largely on manufacturer buying.

HIDES

Hides futures advanced 6 to 9 points in a more active week. Spot sales took place Saturday in large volume at prices unchanged to 1/2 cent higher. November shoe production of 27,189,000 pairs was seasonally lower than the October total of 35,449,000, but much above the 23,852,000 pairs produced in November, 1934.

RUBBER

Gains of 29 to 33 points in rubber futures reflected lower Malayan exports and more active factory demand. November crude consumption in this country was reported at 42,778 long tons, against 42,436 in October and 23.1 per cent more than the 34,748 tons consumed in November, 1934.

SILK

The nearer silk futures sagged off 2 cents on an uneventful week. Crack double extra was unchanged at \$2.04 1/2. Japanese markets reopened strong after the New Year's week holiday closing.

WOOL

Wool top futures advanced 12 to 16 points in an active week, largely on the absence of the usual year-end lull in mill buying. The spot exchange price was advanced 30 points to 104.0 from 101.0.

COTTONSEED OIL

Cottonseed oil futures lost 9 to 11 points for the week on the AAA verdict, despite an earlier advance. Trading was in good volume.

THE NON-FERROUS METALS

Copper export prices declined 7 1/2 points to 8.57 1/2-8.62 1/2, and futures 14 to 16 points. Silver was unchanged at 49%, in the absence of new developments. Tin declined sharply on the prospect of larger supplies, going to 46.90 Monday from 48.60 the Tuesday previous, and recovering to 47 Tuesday. Lead and zinc were unchanged as usual at 4.50-4.55 and 4.85.

WINTHROP W. CASE.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES											
(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)											
Daily Range											
Cotton:	January	High	Low	March	High	Low	May	High	Low	October	December
Dec. 30	11.55	11.49	11.30	11.23	11.14	11.09	10.97	10.91	10.65	10.56	10.63
Dec. 31	11.74	11.56	11.40	11.30	11.15	11.07	10.96	10.85	10.64	10.54	10.61
Jan. 1	Holiday.										
Jan. 2	11.80	11.69	11.47	11.36	11.21	11.10	10.99	10.88	10.67	10.55	10.69
Jan. 3	11.77	11.70	11.47	11.37	11.23	11.15	11.01	10.91	10.66	10.57	10.66
Jan. 4	11.74	11.68	11.40	11.32	11.16	11.10	10.94	10.85	10.61	10.52	10.61
Week's range	11.80	11.49	11.47	11.23	11.23	11.09	11.01	10.85	10.67	10.52	10.69
Jan. 6	11.95	11.67	11.58	11.23	11.37	10.98	11.15	10.76	10.82	10.31	10.30
Jan. 7	11.65	11.45	11.22	11.05	10.93	10.76	10.70	10.50	10.22	10.06	10.21
Jan. 7 close	11.46t	11.37t	11.16	10.85t	10.86	10.61t	10.61t	10.61t	10.61t	10.61t	10.61t
Contract range	12.70	10.16	11.99	10.33	11.97	10.36	11.64	10.36	10.45	10.06	10.69
range	Fe. 18	Mr. 18	My. 11	Ag. 24	My. 25	Ag. 24	No. 15	Ag. 24	De. 3	Ja. 7	Ja. 2
Cotton:	January	High	Low	March	High	Low	May	High	Low	October	December
Dec. 30	1.00%	.99%	.90%	1.00%	.90%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Dec. 31	1.01%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.01%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Jan. 1	1.02%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Jan. 2	1.02%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Jan. 3	1.02%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Jan. 4	1.02%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Week's range	1.02%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	1.02%	.91%	.90%	.90%	.90%
Jan. 6	1.04%	.99%	.90%	1.02%	.93%	.90%	1.04%	.93%	.90%	.92%	.88%
Jan. 7	1.03%	.99%	.90%	1.01%	.90%	.89%	1.03%	.90%	.88%	.88%	.87%
Jan. 7 close	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t	1.02% t
Contract range	1.07	.88%	.97%	1.07	.86%	.92%	1.07	.86%	.92%	.87%	Ja. 7
range	1.05	Ag. 19	Oct. 2	1.05	Ag. 29	Ja. 6	1.05	Ag. 29	Ja. 6	Ja. 7	Ja. 7
Traded week ended Friday, Jan. 3	92,492,000	bushels; previous week, 78,618,000.									
Weekly Range											
First Two Days, Week Ended Jan. 11, 1936											
Corn:	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low	High
Jan. 11, 1936	63	61 1/2	61 1/2 t	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
May	63	61 1/2	61 1/2 t	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2 t	63 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
July	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 t	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 t	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Bushels traded*				11,808,000			17,059,000				
Oats:	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low	High
May	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 t	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2 t	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
July	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2 t	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2 t	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Bushels traded*				3,000,000			3,759,000				
Rye:	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low	High
May	.57	.54 1/2	.54 1/2 t	.56	.53 1/2	.53 1/2 t	.59	.56	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2
July	.56	.54 1/2	.54 1/2 t	.55 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2 t	.58	.56	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2
Sept.	.57	.54 1/2	.54 1/2 t	.56	.53 1/2	.53 1/2 t	.56	.54	.54 1/2	.54 1/2	.54 1/2
Bushels traded*				2,199,000			1,000,000				
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low	High
Mar.	8.27	8.15	8.18 t	8.22	7.91	7.95	8.20	7.85	8.50	Mar. 1	7.34 Aug. 2
May	8.27	8.14	8.17 n	8.23	8.01	7.99	8.20	7.90	8.32	Oct. 4	7.38 Aug. 7
July	8.30	8.20	8.20 n	8.28	8.00	8.03	8.32	7.92	8.34	Oct. 4	7.45 Aug. 2
Sept.	8.35	8.20	8.23/8.25	8.31	8.07	8.08	8.36	7.97	8.36	Oct. 4	7.91 Nov. 25
Dec.	8.42	8.40	8.33 n	8.38	8.28	8.28	8.42	8.10	8.42	Jan. 6	8.28 Jan. 4
Contracts traded				315			230				
Sugar—No. 3:	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	High	Low	High
Jan.	2.22	1.94	2.19 n	2.22	2.18	2.19	2.09	2.46	2.51	May 27	1.94 Jan. 7
Mar.	2.22	1.89	2.12/2.14	2.23	2.17</td						

Financial News of the Week

THIRD quarter results of the Radio Corporation of America were the lowest since the three months ended Sept. 30, 1934. Adjusted net income amounted to \$537,000, compared with \$1,132,000 in the preceding period and \$431,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1934.

Operations for the first nine months of 1935 were at a much better rate than during the same period of the previous year. Gross income in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1935 expanded 12.5 per cent to a total of \$60,082,069, while net income increased 28.6 per cent to \$2,801,123.

This company recently sold its entire holdings (amounting to 1,700,000 shares) in the ordinary stock of Electrical & Musical Industries, Ltd. The price paid by a group of British bankers was reported at \$10,220,000.

At the present time Joseph Kennedy, former chairman of the SEC, is making a study of the capitalization of the company with a view of making changes which would eliminate the \$20 a share accumulations on the Class B stock. There are 767,725 shares of the Class B preferred outstanding.

Table I shows important income account and balance sheet items together with certain ratios. Table II gives quarterly gross and net income as reported by the company.

TABLE II. QUARTERLY EARNINGS

Quarters Ended	Gross Income.	Net Income.	Common Share.	Earnd a
March 31:	\$20,555,222	\$503,223	\$0.06	
1932	13,222,054	4,478,164	0.14	
1933	19,133,919	1,235,725	0.01	
1934	21,265,789	1,618,025	0.02	
June 30:				
1932	15,956,940	2,283,818	0.12	
1933	14,297,384	2,790,084	0.17	
1934	17,470,789	535,856	0.07	
1935	19,162,899	671,111	0.06	
Sept. 30:				
1932	14,254,638	6,812,128	0.16	
1933	14,225,113	5,255,159	0.15	
1934	16,810,791	406,190	0.08	
1935	19,653,561	511,967	0.07	
Dec. 31:				
1931	29,007,401	d3,188,586	d0.34	
1932	16,564,343	d540,863	d0.15	
1933	20,588,945	1,211,278	d0.01	
1934	25,341,496	2,071,493	0.05	

*After allowance for preferred dividend requirements and based on number of shares outstanding at close of each period. d Deficit.

INDUSTRIALS

American Writing Paper Company, Inc.—A plan of reorganization for the company has been filed in Federal court in Massachusetts under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act. Under the plan a new company will be formed in which will be vested substantially all of the properties of the old company except three mills at Holyoke and two mill sites in Connecticut.

It is understood that funds to carry out the plan are assured by an agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to advance \$500,000. The new company thereupon will issue its securities in exchange for the securities of the old company and in settlement of its indebtedness.

Under the plan, holders of existing securities and claims against the old company will receive the following treatment:

Holders of existing first mortgage bonds will receive for each \$1,000 principal \$500 of new general mortgage bonds and fifty-six shares of new common stock.

Holders of unsecured debt not entitled to priority payment will receive in cash 25 per cent of the amount of their debt as of June 25, 1934; general mortgage bonds in principal amount equal to 20 per cent of that amount, and new common stock at the rate of five shares for every \$100 of such debt as of Jan. 1, 1936, with the provision that holders of debt less than \$100 as of June 25, 1934, may take cash.

Holders of existing preferred stock will receive one share of new common stock for each two shares of preferred held, while holders of common stock will receive one share of new for each twenty shares of existing common.

Baldwin Locomotive Works—Seven preferred stockholders have filed objections to the bankruptcy reorganization plan of the Baldwin company. They have entered petitions in United States District Court in Philadelphia, taking exception to the report of the special master which recom-

mended "preliminary approval" of the plan.

Cosden Oil Corporation—J. S. Cosden, president of the company, is chairman of a stockholders' reorganization committee formed for Cosden Oil Corporation 7 per cent preferred stock, \$100 par value, and common stock, \$1 par value, of which there are outstanding 36,000 shares and 400,000 shares respectively.

The company filed a petition under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act in the Federal court in Texas in July, at which time W. D. Richardson was appointed temporary trustee. A further hearing has been set for Jan. 13.

Food Machinery Corporation—An issue of 20,000 shares of 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock of \$100 par value has been offered by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Mitchum, Tully & Co., at \$102 a share and accrued dividends to the date of delivery. The net proceeds will be used partly for new capital and partly

proceeds of which will be used entirely for new capital purposes.

Proceeds of the issue will be applied to the payment of bank loans incurred to finance the construction and operation of the Hiram Walker & Sons Distilleries plant at Peoria, Ill. Of the net proceeds, \$7,450,000 will be used for this purpose and the balance will be used for general corporate purposes.

Inland Steel Company—The company has filed with the SEC a registration statement covering an issue of \$10,000,000 of first mortgage 3 per cent serial bonds, Series C, maturing from 1937 to 1946, and \$35,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, Series D, due on Feb. 1, 1961. Net proceeds are to be used principally for refunding purposes. The interest rate on the Series D bonds is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Only \$35,000,000 of Series D bonds will be offered to the public, with Jan. 22 named as the date for marketing. The

bonds. The interest is to be paid from treasury funds.

\$26,445,000 to redeem on April 1, 1936, \$25,900,000 principal amount of outstanding first mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent gold bonds, Series A, due April 1, 1978, at 102½ per cent plus accrued interest.

The interest is to be paid by the company from treasury funds.

The balance is to be used for other corporate purposes.

Pressed Steel Car Company—The committee for the bondholders has sent a letter to these security holders announcing that the preferred stockholders committee recently had joined it in presenting a plan for reorganization and also that a banking group, comprising Lehman Brothers, Wertheim & Co. and Carl M. Loeb & Co., had agreed to underwrite the subscriptions of the security holders. The committee says it feels that a prompt, fair and successful reorganization can be carried out.

Republic Steel Corporation—T. M. Girdler, chairman of the company, has announced that a registration statement was filed on Jan. 6 with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington for a \$45,000 bond issue.

Mr. Girdler said the major purpose of the contemplated issue was to refund a large amount of the corporation's indebtedness on a long-term basis to take advantage of current low interest rates. He said public offering of the bonds was likely about Feb. 1.

Sharon Steel Hoop Company—Proposals to change the name of the company to the Sharon Steel Corporation and to revise its capitalization will be voted upon by the shareholders on Feb. 27.

The directors have decided upon a refunding program. This would embrace the issuance and sale of debentures bearing lower interest than the present bonds, and also the sale of preferred stock entitled to a rate lower than that of the present bonds. Both the new debentures and the new preferred stock would be convertible into common stock.

Henry A. Roemer, president, said the refunding operation would bring the common stock nearer to the point where dividends might be paid.

"During the last two years," Mr. Roemer said, "the company has made considerable progress. All bank loans have been paid off, a more favorable cash position has been established, and the company is in a position where it should be able to refund its outstanding 5½ per cent bonds.

"In anticipation of the proposed financing and because of changed conditions, the board of directors has also directed that the book value of the fixed assets of the company and its subsidiary, the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company, be restated at the value which such assets are carried for Federal income-tax purposes.

"The fixed assets have been carried on the basis of a 1927 appraisal. This change has resulted in a write-down of approximately \$5,300,000 on the books but no change in the actual assets of the company."

Studebaker Reorganization—Judge Thomas W. Slick of Federal Court in Fort Wayne, Ind., gave final approval last week to reorganization of the Studebaker Corporation and the Rockne Motors Corporation under Section 77b of the National Bankruptcy Act.

Paul G. Hoffman and Harold S. Vance of South Bend, Ind., trustees, reported and were released from their bonds. The court substituted the reorganized company as administrator.

The reorganization plan valued the companies at \$18,400,000, with cash of

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

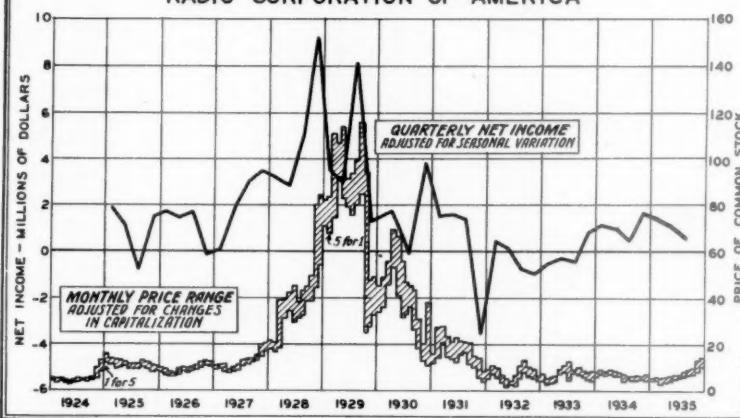


Table I. Radio Corporation of America

(Thousands)

Years ended Dec. 31:	Gross Income.	Operating Income.	Net Income.	Dividends Paid.	Earned a Common Share.	Total Surplus.	Profit and Loss Surplus.
1925	\$50,994	\$5,372	\$2,910	\$0.02	\$1,526	\$6,354	
1926	60,836	7,075	4,661	1,368	0.57	3,293	6,117
1927	65,082	11,463	8,478	1,368	1.23	7,110	7,030
1928	69,627	21,437	19,835	1,370	3.20	18,465	19,303
1929	176,594	14,710	15,893	4,411	1.59	11,481	29,690
1930	132,262	3,514	5,526	5,206	0.02	320	30,011
1931	100,125	1,183	769	4,251	d0.34	d3,472	\$11,328
1932	66,169	d519	d1,134	343	d0.49	d1,477	9,851
1933	61,561	d512	d582	...	d0.47	d582	9,269
1934	77,303	4,808	4,249	...	d0.10	4,249	13,518

Includes construction work in progress. Includes \$3,500,000 collateral call loan.

†A \$32,000,000 advance by General Electric Company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is included. Includes building loans payable. Reflects stock costs, various write-downs and special reserves totaling \$15,200,772. d Deficit.

for refunding. Upon completion of the financing, the capitalization will consist of 20,000 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred shares and 384,444 common shares, with 45,000 common shares reserved for conversion of the preferred. The preferred stock will be redeemable at the option of the company at prices ranging from 105 until the end of 1938 to 102½ after 1946.

Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd.—The Upper Lakes Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., to which will be transferred the property and assets of Great Lakes Paper, has been incorporated under a Dominion charter. A. J. Thomson, solicitor for John E. Gaefael and Lynn Aldrich, has announced.

Bondholders of Great Lakes Paper lately voted to accept an offer of Messrs. Gaefael and Aldrich to purchase the company as a going concern and Justice J. A. McEvoy approved the action.

Hiram Walker—An offering to the public has been made of a new issue of \$8,000,000 of ten-year 4½ per cent convertible debentures of Hiram Walker-Goodeham & Worts, Ltd., and Hiram Walker & Sons Distilleries, Inc., by an underwriting group in Canada and the United States headed by Hornblower & Weeks. The debentures, which are due on Dec. 1, 1945, are priced at par. This financing represents one of the largest bond issues registered under the Securities Act of

price to the public, the names of the principal underwriters and the underwriting discounts or commissions are to be given in an amendment. It is expected that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will be the principal underwriter.

The \$10,000,000 Series C bonds have been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and disposed of at private sale. These bonds, or any serial maturity or maturities in the issue, are redeemable at the option of the company on Jan. 1, 1941, or at any time after, at sixty days' notice, at the principal amount plus a premium of each serial maturity redeemed equal to one-half of 1 per cent for each twelve months or part of that period between redemption date and the date of maturity, plus accrued interest. Redemption provisions for the Series D bonds are to be supplied by the issuing company later.

According to the registration statement, the net proceeds from the sale of the Series C and Series D bonds will be used for the following purposes: \$14,145,000 to redeem on Feb. 1, 1936, \$13,800,000 principal amount of outstanding first mortgage sinking fund 4½ per cent gold bonds, Series B, due on Feb. 1, 1981, at 102½ per cent. The \$14,145,000 represents all of the net proceeds of the Series C bonds, plus additional sums from the treasury of the company, for which the company will be reimbursed from a portion of the net proceeds of the Series

BENEFICIAL INDUSTRIAL LOAN CORPORATION

Dividend Notice

REGULAR quarterly dividends have been declared by the board of directors, as follows:

Preferred Stock Series A 87½ per share

Common Stock 37½c per share

In addition an extra dividend of 25c per share on Common Stock

All dividends are payable January 30, 1936 to stockholders of record at close of business January 15, 1936.

E. A. BAILEY,
Treasurer

\$7,000,000 and other current assets of \$7,000,000. Current liabilities were listed at \$3,000,000. The court retained jurisdiction over claims of creditors filed in the proceedings and now undisposed of.

RAILROADS

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railway—The road has applied for court authority to pay two-thirds of the interest defaulted on July 1 on its general mortgage bonds.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway—A petition asking its permission for a merger of the road with the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf, now operating as a separate subsidiary in Texas, has been filed by the Rock Island's trustees in the Federal District Court for Northern Illinois, Eastern Division, the Interstate Commerce Commission was advised last week.

Illinois Central Railroad—The road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval of an extension until July 1, 1941, of loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation totaling \$17,775,333, part of which will mature this and the remainder next year. It also asked the commission to approve an additional loan of \$7,449,667 to meet obligations maturing on July 1, this year, in this instance \$8,000,000 of 6½ per cent sixteen-year bonds.

Under the proposal the collateral for the \$8,000,000 bonds will be transferred to the RFC as security for the \$7,449,667 loan. The RFC has indicated its approval of the old-loan extensions and new loan. All that is now necessary to close the transaction is the formal approval of the I. C. C.

St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt)—Objections of three bondholders to the railway's petition for reorganization under the amended bankruptcy law have been dismissed by United States District Judge Charles B. Davis.

Judge Davis entered an order approving the petition as properly filed and overruled the contention that the railroad's action was not taken in "good faith."

Union Pacific System—The Union Pacific System and its several units became one organization on Jan. 1 through consolidation into what will be known as the Union Pacific Railroad.

Western Pacific Railroad—Negotiations between the trustees in bankruptcy of Western Pacific and the company's bondholders have reached a point where it is hoped to come to an agreement on a reorganization by the end of the month, it was disclosed last week in financial circles. The relative simplicity of the company's capitalization has helped to speed the negotiations.

The reorganization plan submitted in August to the Interstate Commerce Commission has remained undisturbed in its main outlines as a result of the conferences. The point at issue now is whether the company is to undertake to be prepared to borrow from the government in order to pay interest to the bondholders.

A committee representing the large insurance companies has been holding out for a policy under which the Western Pacific, if necessary, would incur more loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in order to pay interest on bonds to be issued under the reorganization.

This policy is opposed by S. M. Ehrman, the "outside" trustee in bankruptcy, who is neither an officer nor a security holder of the railroad. Mr. Ehrman has contended that if the company is to be reorganized so that it will remain permanently out of bankruptcy the most conservative policies must be followed.

T. M. Schumacher, chairman of the company's executive committee and a trustee, has shown a willingness to compromise on the issue. Jesse Jones, chairman of the RFC, which would lend the company up to \$10,000,000 under the plan, has not expressed an opinion.

The discussion revolves about the provisions in the plan which provide for the issuance of \$17,251,000 each of Series A and B 5½ per cent income bonds. The insurance companies want applied to this issue a clause similar to the one in the indenture for \$11,000,000 of Denver & Salt Lake Railway 6 per cent income bonds. Under this indenture, 75 per cent of annual net income is applied to payments on account of interest on the bonds.

Mr. Ehrman has contended that the Western Pacific should not disburse net income in this fashion, if, at the same time, it must borrow from the RFC to finance needed improvements and betterments.

UTILITIES

Connecticut Power Company—The Securities and Exchange Commission in an opinion has granted exemption as a holding company to the Connecticut Power Company from the provisions of Title I of the Public Utility Act of 1935. The finding was that the business of the company and that of its subsidiaries was not only "merely predominantly intrastate as prescribed as a condition for exemption by Section 3 (a) (1) of the act, but that it was "exclusively so."

"The order, however," it continued, "will exempt the applicant only as a holding company and its subsidiaries only as such, so that the exemption will not ex-

tend to any provisions of the act applicable to persons or companies in some other capacity than that of a holding company or of subsidiaries of a holding company. Thus, this order will not exempt the applicant from these sections of the act which apply to 'any person' or from any other provision of the act which may be applicable to the applicant in some capacity other than that of a holding company or to its subsidiaries in some capacity other than as subsidiaries of the applicant."

Massachusetts Utilities Associates of Boston—Authority to acquire 25,280 new shares of capital stock of the Southeastern Massachusetts Power and Electric Company and rights to subscribe to all or any part of such shares was sought last week by the Massachusetts Utilities Associates of Boston, a subsidiary of the New England Power Association. The shares that are proposed for acquisition have a par value of \$25 each.

In announcing receipt of the application, the Securities and Exchange Commission explained that the applicant now held 26,640 shares of stock of Southeastern Massachusetts Power, representing about 92 per cent of the number outstanding. The application was filed under the Public Utility Act.

An application for exemption of the issue from the provisions of the holding-company provisions of the Public Utility Act urged that the "sale of such securities are solely for the purpose of financing the business of the Southeastern and have been expressly authorized by the Department of Public Utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State in which such company is organized and doing business."

National Public Service Corporation—The protective committee for holders of 5 per cent debentures has informed holders of the debentures that it has been negotiating for six months with important public utility interests which have been seeking control of the Jersey Central Power and Light Company.

It was indicated that the Associated Gas and Electric group is the principal interest seeking control of the property, particularly since Associated Gas a few weeks ago obtained one-third of the stock of Jersey Central Power from the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, which had obtained the stock through foreclosure on a defaulted note.

The remainder of the stock of Jersey Central Power constitutes virtually the only asset remaining to holders of the National Public Service debentures. Ownership of this block of stock would place control of Jersey Central Power effectively in the hands of the purchaser, regardless of the ownership of the remainder of the stock.

New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (Ithaca, N. Y.)—The company, a part of the Associated Gas and Electric System, has filed with the Securities Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 for the issuance of \$17,500,000 of first-mortgage bonds, 4 per cent series due in 1965, the proceeds of which are to be used for refunding or in exchange for outstanding bonds of affiliates.

While the Associated Gas and Electric Company refused to register as a holding company under the Public Utility Act of 1935 and has begun proceedings to restrain the SEC from enforcement of the act, New York State Electric and Gas has filed an application with the commission for exemption from the provisions of the 1935 act.

In its registration statement under the 1933 act, the Ithaca concern lists its principal subsidiaries as the Patchogue Electric Light Company and the Staten Island Edison Corporation (which controls Richmond Light and Railroad Company, an inactive concern) and the inactive Western New York Gas and Electric Corporation.

North American Company—A suit seeking to force the officers and directors of the company to restore to the company damages estimated at \$6,921,146, alleged to have been lost through the stock operations of the Edison Securities Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, has been filed in the New York Supreme Court. Justice Philip J. McCook denied a motion by the defendants to dismiss the complaint on the ground no cause of action was made out.

Southern Natural Gas Company—Control of the newly formed company, which has 1,250 miles of transmission lines in the Southeast, is now vested in the Federal Water Service Corporation, it has announced.

Christopher T. Cheney, president of the Federal Water Service, is to be chairman of the new company. James H. White will be president. He was president of the former Southern Natural Gas Corporation and was co-trustee in bankruptcy with Hugh M. Morris during the reorganization proceedings.

The Federal Water Service Corporation holds 58 per cent of the voting Class A common stock of the new company.

The new company has \$14,800,000 of first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due 1944, which remained undisturbed in the reor-

ganization; about \$5,800,000 of adjustment mortgage bonds, 555,000 shares of Class A stock and 275,000 shares of Class B stock. Provision was made for the issuance of not more than \$1,000,000 of secured notes, to be placed in the treasury, and the new company is authorized to issue if it sees fit refunding mortgage bonds under terms outlined in the mortgage.

Utility Holding Companies Suits—The government won an important victory in its legal battle with the utility holding companies on Jan. 6 when Justice Jennings Bailey in the District of Columbia Supreme Court signed an order staying proceedings in suits filed in Washington, D. C., to restrain the Securities and Exchange Commission from enforcing the provisions of Title I of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The court made as a condition that there be diligent prosecution of the suit which the government has instituted in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York to compel compliance by the Electric Bond and Share Company.

This is the program Attorney General Cummings and John J. Burns, general counsel for the SEC, advocated recently in asking that the seven actions against the government brought in the District Court be stayed. They argued that the government would be unable to engage in a multiplicity of suits and would of necessity be forced to withhold appeals and let most of them go by default.

MISCELLANEOUS

Denver (Col.) Joint Stock Land Bank—T. E. McClinton, president of the bank, has notified holders of bonds issued or assumed by the bank of a plan for voluntary liquidation of the bank and readjustment of its obligations. The plan provides for an exchange of bonds for certificates of indebtedness which would permit distribution to participating holders, from time to time as funds accumulate, of the proceeds of the liquidation. It also provides for postponement of interest payments.

Hotel Waldorf-Astoria Corporation—The final plan for reorganization of the hotel, providing for forgiveness of \$3,511,523 indebtedness to the landlord and cancellation of \$2,189,785 in accrued interest, was made public in a report of George Brokaw Compton as special master in the reorganization proceedings. Mr. Compton's report has been confirmed by Federal Judge William Bondy.

S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., of New York—A suit against the Manufacturers Trust Company to recover collateral valued at about \$200,000 for the benefit of creditors of the company came to trial Monday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn after almost three years of preliminary legal motions, arguments, appeals and rearulings.

Security Registrations in 1935—Applications for the issuance of \$3,141,811,917 of securities were filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 in the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1935. Of these, on the basis of detailed figures through Nov. 30, \$2,474,517,850 became effective and were released for sale.

The total of securities for which registration statements have been filed since the 1933 act became effective in July, 1933, was \$4,752,100,489, of which \$3,841,427,157 became effective up to Nov. 30.

The large volume of registrations this year included about \$1,000,000,000 of issues registered by public-utility companies, more than \$300,000,000 of which were filed shortly before registration of utility holding companies by Dec. 1 was called for by Title I of the Public Utility Act of 1935.

The major part of the 1935 total were bonds and debentures, the proceeds from which were for refunding higher-interest-bearing securities which matured or were callable during the year. There was evidence of an increase in the amount of issues for working capital, plant expansion and other corporate purposes. The recovery movement gained momentum in the closing months of the year.

The expansion of security offerings in

Continued on Page 60

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Com. Share Net Income Earnings Company 1935 1934 1935 1934

American Yvette Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Associated Apparel Industries, Inc.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Beatrice Creamery Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Brown Fence & Wire Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Continental Motors Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Croft Brewing Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Com. Share Net Income Earnings Company 1935 1934 1935 1934

Decker (Alfred) & Cohn, Inc.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Duplan Silk Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Equitable Office Bldg.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Glidden Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Hart-Carter Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

International Shoe Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Madison Square Garden Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Manhattan Shirt Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Masonite Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Morell (John) & Co.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Punta Alegre Sugar Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Sentry Safety Control Corp.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Stahl-Meyer, Inc.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Com. Share Net Income Earnings Company 1935 1934 1935 1934

Union Pacific Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Wabash Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Wabash, St. Louis & San Antonio Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Wabash, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Wabash, Cincinnati, St. Louis & San Antonio Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

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Wabash, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Wabash, Pittsburgh & Western Railroad: 1935 1934 1935 1934

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
1935. 1934.
November gross..... 5,146,226 4,992,384
Net operating income..... 1,202,859 1,201,654
Eleven months' gross..... 55,599,912 54,862,270
Net operating income..... 12,679,938 12,803,003

Eastern Utilities Associates
(And Subsidiaries)

Twelve months ended Nov. 30:
Gross earnings..... 8,472,108 8,133,795
Net earnings applicable to Eastern Utilities..... 1,609,256 1,574,632
Other income..... 367,795 368,598
Balance for dividends and surplus..... 1,872,582 1,764,720

Electric Power and Light Corporation

November gross..... 5,923,952 6,285,254
Net earnings..... 3,132,602 2,791,932
Twelve months' gross..... 77,345,609 73,435,694
Net earnings..... 34,592,343 33,634,558
*Balance to parent company..... 2,749,004 1,662,248
Net income..... 888,723 538,422

*After depreciation, depletion, taxes, underlying dividends and minority interest.
†Net loss.

El Paso Electric

Gross revenue..... 2,789,414 2,670,946
Net earnings..... 1,084,784 1,073,875
Net income after depreciation..... 316,819 391,984

Fall River Gas Works Company

November operating revenue..... 71,837 74,647
Gross income after depreciation..... 9,882 11,184
Twelve months' operating revenue..... 876,314 893,222
Gross income after depreciation..... 132,540 165,603
Net income..... 120,183 149,339

Gulf States Utilities

Gross revenue..... 5,654,352 5,631,709
Net earnings..... 2,436,970 2,556,843
Net income after depreciation..... 616,675 690,294

Haverhill Gas Light Company

November operating revenue..... 41,984 46,241
Gross income after depreciation..... 2,695 4,442
Twelve months' operating revenue..... 564,733 576,385
Gross income after depreciation..... 58,427 79,295
Net income..... 56,641 75,985

Key West Electric

Gross revenue..... 149,474 154,713
Net earnings..... 45,391 53,614
Net income after depreciation..... 1,445 8,429

Louisiana Steam Generating

Gross revenue..... 2,273,903 1,812,753
Net earnings..... 645,554 421,918

New York Railways Corporation
(Excluding bus operations started on Feb. 1, 1935)

November gross..... 1,375,285 1,438,590
*Net income..... 6,248 20,973
Eleven months' gross..... 4,415,277 4,846,717
*Net income..... 151,151 226,831

*After taxes and charges and excludes interest on income bonds which has not been declared. †Bus operations not included. The net income shown for 1934 includes interest on bonds of certain controlled companies (for which New York Railways Corporation states it has no liability) which are in default.

New York Telephone Company

November gross..... 16,008,335 15,474,923
Net operating income..... 2,977,979 2,547,487
Eleven months' gross..... 172,266,339 170,157,780
Net operating income..... 29,527,262 31,644,370

New York, Westchester & Boston Railway

November gross..... 135,066 137,411
Deficit after charges..... 248,751 264,637
Eleven months' gross..... 1,547,241 1,559,379
Deficit after charges..... 2,866,925 2,805,610

Puget Sound Power and Light

Gross revenue..... 13,787,740 13,177,279
Net earnings..... 5,881,444 5,517,913
Net income after depreciation..... 1,067,086 582,626

Savannah Electric and Power

Gross revenue..... 1,826,595 1,771,386
Net earnings..... 804,148 804,158
Net income after depreciation..... 240,968 256,635

Sierra Pacific Electric Company
(And Subsidiaries)

November operating revenue..... 138,561 131,919
Gross income after depreciation..... 41,820 39,148
Twelve months' operating revenue..... 1,607,258 1,514,404
Gross income after depreciation..... 545,250 523,541
Net income..... 418,445 396,078

Southern New England Telephone Company

November gross..... 1,331,435 1,257,517
Net operating income..... 314,065 254,489
Eleven months' gross..... 14,301,084 13,924,840
Net operating income..... 3,107,045 3,051,905

Tampa Electric Company

November operating revenue..... 348,719 326,121
Gross income after depreciation..... 119,676 111,104
Twelve months' operating revenue..... 4,020,271 3,873,026
Gross income after depreciation..... 1,315,166 1,286,907
Net income..... 1,304,189 1,276,881

Third Avenue Railway System

November gross..... 1,099,460 1,070,728
Net after taxes..... 181,009 182,261
*Deficit after charges..... 8,288 8,580
Five months' gross..... 5,406,805 5,325,446
Net after taxes..... 806,143 874,862
*Deficit after charges..... 146,998 78,741

*After full interest on 5 per cent adjustment income bonds.

United Gas Corporation

1935. 1934.
November gross..... 2,492,593 2,113,394
Net earnings..... 1,138,254 941,651
Twelve months' gross..... 26,894,936 24,583,455
Net earnings..... 12,457,100 11,590,243

*Balance to parent company..... 7,981,990 7,099,258

Net income..... 4,951,861 4,103,183

*After depreciation, depletion, taxes, underlying dividends and minority interest.

Virginia Electric and Power

Gross revenue..... 15,283,928 15,095,461
Net earnings..... 6,650,217 6,378,750
Net income after depreciation..... 2,859,519 2,681,226

Western Public Service

Gross revenue..... 2,041,149 2,011,319
Net earnings..... 675,807 691,469
Net income after depreciation..... 117,513 122,134

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND STATEMENTS

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

1935. 1934.
November gross..... 35,764,856 \$4,994,444
Net operating deficit..... 7,106 10,951
Eleven months' gross..... 61,444,189 61,969,659
Net operating deficit..... 726,439 1,805,563

Detroit & Mackinac

November gross..... 70,208 59,357
Net operating income..... 19,331 17,558
Eleven months' gross..... 611,012 594,930
Net operating income..... 70,168 125,261

Fort Worth & Denver City

1935. 1934.
November gross..... 577,635 430,039
Net operating income..... 349,738 60,610
Eleven months' gross..... 4,954,762 5,237,036
Net operating income..... 346,234 1,216,370

Maine Central

November gross..... 943,275 915,479
Net operating income..... 208,395 225,932
Surplus after charges..... 65,728 5,879

Eleven months' gross..... 10,427,630 10,010,198
Net operating income..... 1,634,435 1,622,153
Surplus after charges..... 96,898 37,650

Minneapolis & St. Louis

November gross..... 669,713 598,137
Net operating income..... 40,878 3,635
Eleven months' gross..... 6,971,586 6,976,843
Net operating income..... 61,760 63,098

New York, Ontario & Western

November net loss..... 6,323 93,954
Eleven months' net loss..... 185,195 179,107
Cash, Nov. 30..... 189,499 160,318

Current assets..... 2,169,326 2,537,408
Current liabilities..... 2,897,975 3,106,903

Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 800,000 800,000

Funded debt due within six months..... 71,500 59,500

Texas & Pacific

Cash, Nov. 30..... 1,975,783 1,759,192
Current assets..... 7,962,122 8,098,705

Current liabilities..... 3,799,943 3,457,625

Investments in stocks, bonds, &c. 88,974 106,606

Funded debt due within six months..... 383,000 542,200

Safeway Stores System

Four wks, Dec. 28, 24, 724,486 19,627,807 +25.9
Fifty-two weeks. 293,584,404 241,837,753 +21.4

Stores in operation..... 3,405 3,201 +6.3

Woolworth (F. W.) Company

December 39,580,045 39,565,770 +0.06

Twelve months..... 268,745,508 270,679,680 -0.72

Pittsburgh & West Virginia

1935. 1934.
November gross..... 256,115 204,066
Net operating income..... 89,545 53,684
Eleven months' gross..... 2,718,226 2,515,772
Net operating income..... 923,239 782,985

CHAIN STORE SALES

Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.

P. C. 1935. 1934. Chge.
December \$1,763,290 \$1,616,539 + 9.0
Twelve months..... 16,296,324 14,125,386 +15.3

Grant (W. T.) Company

December 14,818,316 14,187,448 + 4.4
Twelve months..... 91,979,113 84,736,507 + 8.5

Green (H. L.) Company, Inc.

December 4,941,424 4,446,492 +11.1
Eleven months..... 26,756,039 25,267,079 + 5.9

Neisner Bros., Inc.

December 3,381,009 2,852,477 +18.5
Twelve months..... 19,396,395 17,420,085 +11.3

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Four wks, Dec. 1. 48,055,652 39,080,640 +23.0
Forty-eight wks. 391,435,649 316,510,142 +23.7

Safeway Stores System

Four wks, Dec. 28, 24, 724,486 19,627,807 +25.9
Fifty-two weeks. 293,584,404 241,837,753 +21.4

Stores in operation..... 3,405 3,201 +6.3

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office:
Fifty-five Wall Street
New York



Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
\$168,144,278.85

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1935

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash, and Due from Banks and Bankers	\$ 52,491,424.08
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)	510,764,688.07
State and Municipal Bonds	94,211,140.28
Other Bonds and Securities	85,575,318.27
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	547,223,820.71
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	30,634,183.08
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,725,000.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	8,000,000.00
Bank Premises	54,215,504.58
Items in Transit with Branches	10,670,332.44
Other Assets	7,168,438.88
Total	\$1,880,679,850.39

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$1,652,366,244.42
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	\$57,444,516.65
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	13,386,796.20
Reserves for:	44,057,720.45
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income	3,656,422.58
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.	8,473,381.59
Dividends	
Preferred—To February 1, 1936	881,802.50
Common—To February 1, 1936	3,100,000.00
Capital	
Preferred	\$50,000,000.00
Common	77,500,000.00
Surplus	30,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	10,644,278.85
Total	\$1,880,679,850.39

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 24, 1935

United States Government Obligations and other securities carried at \$144,327,017.07 in the foregoing statement are deposited to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes required by law.

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to *Annalist* subscribers. Requests for such information may be had by telephone (LACKAWANNA 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

ANNOUNCEMENTS last week of bonds called for redemption before maturity were more numerous and diversified than in the preceding week, despite the New Year's Day holiday. The calls, the largest of which were in the public utility and industrial fields, were nearly all for future months, only four being for January. This month's redemptions now total \$267,074,000, against \$403,380,000 in December and \$115,853,000 in January, 1935, for the corresponding time of each month.

Bonds called for redemption in January are classified below:

Industrial	\$35,305,000
Public utility	110,925,000
State and municipal	38,242,000
Foreign	61,035,000
Railroad	2,649,000
Miscellaneous	18,918,000

Total \$267,074,000

Bonds called for redemption last month before maturity made the largest total since July and greatly exceeded the amount retired in December, 1934. Last month's total of \$404,044,200 compared with \$219,529,000 the month before, \$443,769,000 for last July and \$27,391,000 for December of 1934.

December's redemptions brought to a close a record year in the retirement of high interest bearing bonds. More bonds were called in 1935 than were retired in the previous four years combined, last year's total being \$2,747,340,400.

Bonds called for redemption in December in the last two years compare as follows:

	1935.	1934.
Industrial	\$91,315,000	\$4,895,000
Public utility	269,060,000	5,246,000
State and municipal	2,654,200	5,684,000
Foreign	37,219,000	11,301,000
Railroad	684,000	1,163,000
Miscellaneous	3,112,000	265,000

Total \$404,044,200 \$27,391,000

In the following table redemptions for the full years 1935 and 1934 are compared:

	1935.	1934.
Industrial	\$1,013,427,200	\$158,101,000
Public utility	1,030,328,000	66,289,000
State and municipal	208,888,200	58,133,000
Foreign	328,779,000	340,163,000
Railroad	120,161,000	1,195,000
Miscellaneous	30,257,000	13,027,000

Total \$2,747,340,400 \$631,954,000

Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad Co. \$14,000 of first 4s, due June 1, 1942, called for payment at 105 on Jan. 15, 1936, at office of George H. Pabst Jr., treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad, 380 Seventh Av., New York. Numbers called: M136 lowest, M1205 highest.

Alamance County, N. C., entire issues of refunding court house and road and bridge bonds, due Aug. 1, 1959, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Chase National Bank, New York. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1936, should remain attached.

Aluminum Co. of America \$6,081,000 of debenture 5s, due March 1, 1962, called for payment at 105 on March 1, 1936, by the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. Numbers called: 2 lowest, 59983 highest.

Anderson-Clayton Securities Corp. entire issue of debenture 6s, due 1950, called for payment at par on Jan. 1, 1936, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Atlantic Beach Bridge Corp. \$21,500 of first 6s, due Feb. 1, 1942, called for payment at 104 on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Marine Midland Trust Co. of New York. Numbers called: D3, D7, D23, D32, D76; M10 lowest, M459 highest.

Boston Elevated Railway Co. entire issue of ten-year 5s, due Feb. 1, 1937, called for payment at 101 on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Old Colony Trust Co. or the First National Bank of Boston, Boston.

Butler Brothers (St. Paul, Minn.) entire issue of 6 per cent notes, due Aug. 1, 1938-43, called for payment at 102 on Feb. 1, 1936, at the First National Bank of Minneapolis, Minn.

Capley Press, Inc. \$50,000 of collateral A 5 1/2s, due Feb. 1, 1943, called for payment at 100% on Feb. 1, 1936, at the First National Bank of Chicago. Lowest and highest numbers called: C74, C388; D529, D996; M1835, M2619.

Delaware Power and Light Co. \$800,000 of first 4 1/2s, due Jan. 1, 1969, called for pay-

ment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the New York Trust Co., New York. Lowest and highest numbers called: C1, C292; D9, D247; M2, M481.

Ellensburg, Wash., Bond 7 of Local Improvement District 1926A, called for payment at par on Dec. 15, 1935, at office of the City Treasurer.

Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Co., Ltd., entire issue of first 6 1/2s, dated July 1, 1924, called for payment at 102 1/2 on Feb. 1, 1936, at places designated on bonds.

Georgetown Coated Paper Mills, Ltd., entire issue of first 6 1/2s, due Aug. 1, 1947, called for payment at 102 on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal or Toronto.

Graham County, Ariz., Bonds C19 and C20 of drainage 6s, dated June 1, 1920, called for payment at par at office of Oswald F. Benwell, Denver.

Great Consolidated Electric Power Co. \$450,000 of first A 7s, due Aug. 1, 1944, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at Dillon, Read & Co., New York, or J. Henry Schroder & Co., London. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1936, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: D34, D988; M75, M14467.

Greenville Community Hotel Corp. \$15,200 of first 7s, due Jan. 1, 1945, called for payment at par on Jan. 1, 1936, at the South Carolina National Bank, Greenville, S. C. Numbers called: C608, C649; M588, D603; M215 lowest, M497 highest.

Harlan, Iowa, electric light and power plant revenue Bonds 133-142, due Dec. 30, 1940, called for payment at par immediately.

Havana (City of), \$39,500 of first 6s, due 1939, and \$38,000 of second 6s, due 1939, called for payment at par on Jan. 1, 1936, at the Royal Bank of Canada, New York.

Jackson Furniture Co. entire issue of 6 1/2 per cent notes, due July 1, 1940, called for payment at 101 on Jan. 1, 1936, at the Central Bank of Oakland, Calif.

Jamison Cold-Storage Door Co. (Hagerstown, Md.), entire issue of debenture 5 1/2s, due Aug. 1, 1937, called for payment at 101 on Feb. 1, 1936, at Alex Brown & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

Landis Machine Co. entire maturity of 5 1/2 per cent notes, due March 1, 1943, called for payment at 102 on March 1, 1936, at the St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Lowell Gas Light Co. entire issue of first 5 1/2s, due Sept. 1, 1947, called for payment at 105 on March 1, 1936, at the Merchants National Bank, Boston. Coupons due March 1, 1936, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

Lower Austrian Hydro-Electric Power Co. ("Newag") \$492,000 of first 6 1/2s, due Aug. 1, 1944, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1936, should be collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D1, D596; M13, M2681.

Marshall Field & Co. entire maturity of debenture 4 1/2s, due Jan. 1, 1937, called for payment at 100% on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

New York (City of) \$5,000,000 of 4 per cent revenue notes, due Nov. 1, 1936, called for payment at par on Jan. 30, 1936, at office of the City Comptroller, 830 Municipal Building, New York. Fully registered Notes 125, 127, 132, 135; bearer revenue Notes M8 lowest, M85270 highest.

Newman Hosiery Mills, Inc., Bonds M2, M12, M15, M20, M35, M47, M99 of first 6s, dated Aug. 1, 1927, called for payment at 103 on Jan. 1, 1936, at the Trust Co. of Georgia, Atlanta.

Notre Dame Hospital (Montreal) entire issue of first 5 1/2s, due April 1, 1941, and first 5 1/2s, due serially to May 1, 1950, called for payment at 102 and 102 1/2 on Oct. 1 and May 1, 1936, respectively, at the Provincial Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa, the Canadian National Bank and the City and District Savings Bank.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Bonds 93 and 94 of Series 717, and Bond 9 of Series 840 of street improvement 6s, called for payment at par at office of the City Treasurer, Oklahoma City.

Ouachita Baptist College, Arkadelphia, Ark., entire issues of endowment 6 per cent notes, first series due 1937 and second series due 1938, called for payment at 100 1/2 (first series) and 101 (second series) on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Union National Bank of Little Rock, Ark.

Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. entire issue of first 6s, due July 1, 1952, called for payment at 105 on Jan. 27, 1936, at Brown Bros. Harriman & Co., New York and Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania State College \$11,500 of build-

ing and improvement 5 per cent notes, due Aug. 1, 1943, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the First National Bank of State College, State College, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers called: D36, D195; M206, M304.

Philadelphia Electric Power Co. \$186,000 of first 5 1/2s, due Feb. 1, 1972, called for payment at 106 on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Co., Philadelphia. Lowest and highest numbers called: CD131, CD863; CM133, CM3534.

Ponca City, Okla., Bond 20 of optional auditorium, dated Nov. 7, 1916, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.

Sac County Electric Co. entire issue of first convertible B 5 1/2s, due Nov. 1, 1937, called for payment at par on Feb. 15, 1936, at the Chicago Title and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York \$30,000 of 4 1/2 per cent serial bonds, Series 119, dated Sept. 1, 1931, called for payment at 102 1/2 on March 1, 1936, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Seattle, Wash., various of local improvement bonds, called for payment at par between Dec. 20 and Dec. 31, 1935, at office of the City Treasurer.

Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. entire series of first A 5s, due Jan. 1, 1957; first B 5s, due May 1, 1957; first C 6s, due Nov. 1, 1961, called for payment at 103 (A and B) and 105 (C) on Jan. 27, 1936, at the Bankers Trust Co., New York, or the City National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago.

Spokane, Wash., various of local improvement bonds, called for payment at par on Jan. 15, 1936, at office of the City Treasurer.

Sydney (City of), Australia, \$38,000 of 5 1/2s, due Feb. 1, 1955, called for payment at par on Feb. 1, 1936, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York. Coupons due Feb. 1, 1936, should be detached and collected in the usual manner. Numbers called: M333 lowest, M9667 highest.

Tacoma, Wash., Bonds 117-127 of Local Improvement District 4092, and Bonds 273 and 274 of Local Improvement District 4084, called for payment at par on Dec. 9 and Dec. 10, 1935, respectively, at office of the City Treasurer.

United Amusement Corp., Ltd., entire issue of first A 6s, due Sept. 1, 1942, called for payment at 103 on March 1, 1936, at the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John and Halifax in Canada.

United States Rubber Co. entire maturities of 6 1/2 per cent notes, Series L, due March 1, 1937, and Series M, due March 1, 1938, called for payment at 101 and 102, respectively, on March 1, 1936, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York. Coupons due March 1, 1936, should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

University Club Building Co. entire issue of first 5s, due March 1, 1938, called for payment at par on March 1, 1936, at the St. Louis Union Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo. Coupons due March 1, 1936, should remain attached.

Winnetka, Ill., entire issue of library addition 4 1/2s, due to July 1, 1946, called for payment at par on July 1, 1936, at office of the Village Treasurer.

BOND DEFAULTS

THE list of bond defaults includes the latest notices involving defaults on interest of principal or both; and a statement of protective action taken, so far as reported.

G. B. Theatres Corp.—Holders of first and refunding A 6 1/2s, bearing the following serial numbers: AM 329, 368; AD 64; AC 53, 54, 61, 80, 81, 88, 89, 91, 93, 119, 145, 166, 170 and 293, have been notified that pursuant to decrees of the Superior Court for Suffolk County, Mass., entered on Oct. 4, 1935, and Dec. 12, 1935, distributions have been authorized on the above bonds and bonds have not been presented for payment of such distribution thereon. Payment will be made at any time at the office of the National Rockland Bank of Boston, 30 Congress Street, Boston, on presentation of bond for stamping of such payment thereon.

Hotel St. George (Brooklyn)—It has been announced that cash, scrip and new bonds provided for in plan of reorganization are ready for distribution to holders of Clark-Henry Corp. first mortgage 5% per cent serial bond certificates, Series A, due to 1943. After payment of reorganization expenses and fees as approved by the court, cash available for distribution to deposited bondholders amounts to \$23,10 for each \$1,000 bonds with May 1, 1933, and all subsequent interest coupons attached.

900 Michigan Avenue North Building Corp.—It has been learned that plan of reorganization promulgated by committee of holders of first 5 1/2s, due to 1936, has been declared operative, and new securities are

Continued on Page 58



LISTED FOREIGN BONDS
The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market:

	N.Y. Stock Exchange	N.Y.C. Curb.
Week ended Jan. 4, '36	\$6,722,000	\$476,000
Week ended Dec. 28, '35	6,176,500	785,000
Week ended Jan. 5, '36	8,228,500	1,043,000
1936 to date	3,892,500	220,000
1935 to date	6,620,000	976,000

FOREIGN BOND AVERAGES

(Ten Foreign Issues)

High. Low. Last.

Week ended Jan. 4, '36. 102.00 101.39 101.80

For figures back to the beginning of 1929, see **THE ANNALIST** of Sept. 14, 1934, page 390.

Foreign Government Securities

—IN LONDON—

Dec. 30	£106	£96 1/2	£117 1/2
Dec. 31	106 1/2	96 1/2	117 1/2
Jan. 1	Holiday	86 1/2	117 1/2
Jan. 2	106 1/2	86 1/2	

Business Statistics

1 TRANSPORTATION (27)

	P. C.	Depart-	
	5-Year	Ave.	From
	(1930-34)	Avge.	1935.
Week ended Dec. 28:			
Total carloadings.	466,679	480,555	2,9
Grain & gr. prod.	19,744	23,397	15.7
Coal and coke.	126,134	120,859	4.4
Forest products.	17,066	14,146	20.6
Manuf. products.	290,665	304,425	4.6
Year to Dec. 28:			
Total carloadings.	31,518,372	34,210,788	7.9
Grain & gr. prod.	1,577,155	1,847,377	14.6
Coal and coke.	6,493,268	6,635,180	2.1
Forest products.	1,382,940	1,394,197	0.8
Manuf. products.	20,357,315	22,406,731	9.1
Freight car surplus.			
Dec. 1.	252,386	534,717	52.9
P. C. of Freight cars serviceable Dec. 1.	85.0	88.4	3.8
P. C. of locomotives serviceable Dec. 1.	77.8	83.4	6.7
Gross revenue, year to Nov. 1.	\$2,852,939,288	\$3,219,281,199	11.4
Expenses, year to Nov. 1.	2,251,180,924	2,516,196,099	10.5
Taxes, year to Nov. 1.	204,300,132	248,409,454	17.8
Rate of return on property investment:			
Year to Nov. 1:			
Eastern Dist.	2.38	5.75	58.6
Southern Dist.	1.59	5.75	72.3
Western Dist.	1.16	5.75	79.8
Total U. S.	1.79	5.75	68.9

2 AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

	(Barrels)
(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced, oil)	
†Dept.	—Week Ended
of Inter.	Jan. 4, Dec. 28, Jan. 5, 1935.
Texas:	Calc'n's 1936.
Panhandle.	59,350
North.	56,700
W. Cent.	25,400
West.	160,050
E. Cent.	49,250
East.	388,700
S. W.	66,150
Coastal.	212,700
Total.	1,017,200
1,068,300	1,068,200
996,550	
Okla.	481,000
Kansas.	137,300
Coast. La.	43,250
No. La.	125,650
Arkansas.	28,900
Eastern.	98,000
Michigan.	42,200
Wyoming.	32,300
Montana.	11,300
Colorado.	3,700
New Mex.	59,300
California.	517,800
Total.	2,559,200
2,802,750	2,810,800
2,388,600	
†Including Conroe. \$Excluding Michigan.	
Effective January.	

3 FAILURES

	—Week Ended	
	Jan. 2, Dec. 26, Jan. 3, 1936.	1935.
Retail Groups:		
Retail.	136	97
Wholesale.	20	12
Manufacturing.	48	54
Other commercial.	15	16
Total United States.	217	179
248		

4 PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPONDING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (7)

	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Week Ended Jan. 4.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 7.
New Eng. + 9.4	+ 9.0	+ 9.3	+ 10.0	+ 11.9
Mid. Atlan. + 10.7	+ 9.8	+ 8.8	+ 7.9	+ 10.5
Cen. Ind. Reg. + 12.3	+ 13.6	+ 14.2	+ 14.8	+ 17.9
West. Cen. + 12.4	+ 12.6	+ 9.4	+ 10.5	+ 11.8
South. States + 10.0	+ 13.3	+ 11.3	+ 14.2	+ 10.6
Rocky Mts. + 18.1	+ 20.5	+ 17.5	+ 16.2	+ 17.1
Pac. Coast. + 11.1	+ 14.1	+ 14.1	+ 12.1	+ 12.5
Entire U. S. + 11.2	+ 7.9	+ 12.0	+ 12.2	+ 13.0

5 COAL AND COKE PRODUCTION (5)

	—Week Ended	
	Dec. 28, 1935.	Dec. 29, 1934.
Bituminous coal:		
Total.	6,730	8,385
Daily average.	1,346	1,398
Anthracite (Penn.):		
Total.	865	952
Daily average.	173	159
Beehive coke:		
Total.	27	28
Daily average.	5	5
17		

6 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in Railway	Age of:	
	Jan. 4, 1936.	Dec. 28, 1935.	Jan. 5, 1935.
Locomotives.	1		
Freight cars.			
Passenger cars.			
Struct. stl. (tons).	725		
Rails (tons).	68,573	4,000	

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14 NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

	Nov., 1935.	Oct., 1935.	Nov., 1934.
General Motors (total)	96,984	65,292	51,085
Chevrolet.	57,379	34,869	36,799
Olds.	13,356	7,807	4,809
Buick.	12,612	12,760	4,741
Pontiac.	11,409	8,037	3,981
La Salle.	1,173	1,038	360
Cadillac.	1,055	781	395
Ford (total).	56,758	38,417	23,470
Ford.	56,578	38,311	23,284
Lincoln.	180	106	186
Chrysler (total).	48,696	27,419	22,122
Plymouth.	30,321	16,518	13,475
Dodge.	15,897	7,719	5,495
De Soto.	1,350	1,647	720
Chrysler.	1,128	1,535	2,432
Hudson (total).	5,821	3,209	3,223
Hudson.	1,859	1,030	1,028
Terraplane.	3,962	2,179	2,195
Packard.	4,493	4,970	598
Nash (total).	2,168	2,705	1,969
Nash.	1,133	1,213	1,022
Lafayette.	1,035	1,492	947
Studebaker.	1,968	2,575	2,511
Willys.	1,137	744	308
Graham.	757	1,290	656
Hupp.	359	426	675
Auburn.	263	358	450
Reo.	233	288	262
Pierce-Arrow.	73	108	110
Miscellaneous.	552	588	135
Total.	220,262	148,380	107,574

15 NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Jan.	98,268	62,506	32,117	74,710
Feb.	121,146	100,848	59,614	62,850
March.	169,302	153,250	58,018	59,696
April.	184,059	153,954	68,967	78,359
May.	134,597	132,837	98,205	66,739
June.	181,188	146,881	113,701	52,561
July.	167,790	134,324	106,918	36,872
Aug.	124,689	109,278	97,614	30,419
Sept.	39,152	71,588	81,148	30,117
Oct.	127,054	72,050	53,	

20
NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Car Loadings.	Steel Mill Activity.	Electric Production.	Power Production.	Automobile Production.	Lumber Production.	Cotton Production.	Combined Production.	Index.
Effective weights	25	25	20	10	10	10	10	100	100
Adjusted weights	.22	.11	.51	.04	.05	.07	.07	1.0	
Week Ended:									
1935.									
Jan. 5.	65.0	72.3	99.2	98.5	55.0	103.0	86.7		
Dec. 14.	66.0	82.5	110.6	116.4	79.5	102.9	95.8		
Dec. 21.	67.7	82.5	110.8	122.9	78.5	106.4	96.8		
Dec. 28.	69.4	79.0	112.5	106.2	77.6	100.8	96.5		
1936.									
Jan. 4.	*71.9	78.6	111.2	107.0	*76.2	104.2	*96.6		

For figures from Jan. 5, 1929, to Dec. 21, 1935, see THE ANNALIST of June 2, 1933, page 773; May 11, 1934, page 755; July 13, 1934, page 55, and Dec. 27, 1935, page 900.

21
RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Dow-Jones	U. S. Week Beginning:	Steel Inst.	Amer. As Estimated by			Amer. Age. Market.
			Indep.	Total	N. Y.	
Week Ended:	1935.					
Jan. 7.	36	46	41 1/2	Dec. 31.	39.2	Jan. 5. 42 1/2
Jan. 14.	39	51	46	Jan. 7.	43.4	Jan. 12. 45 1/2
Dec. 23.	46	61	54	Dec. 16.	54.6	Dec. 21. 52
Dec. 30.	42	55	49	Dec. 23.	49.5	Dec. 28. 48
1936.						
Jan. 6.	41	54	48	Dec. 30.	46.7	Jan. 4. 49 1/2
Jan. 13.				Jan. 6.	49.2	Jan. 11. 50

22
FREIGHT CARLOADINGS (10)

	Dec. 28.	Dec. 21.	Dec. 29.
1935.	1935.	1935.	1934.
Grain and grain prod.	19,744	29,101	17,941
Livestock	9,816	12,080	11,358
Coal	117,574	134,455	108,422
Coke	8,560	7,905	5,811
Forest products	17,066	29,589	11,810
Ore	3,251	5,744	2,196
Merchandise, l. c. l.	119,514	151,492	119,478
Miscellaneous freight	171,154	229,135	148,388
Carloadings (total)	466,679	599,534	425,404
Week ended Jan. 4, 1936—Estimated total, \$39,000; corresponding week in 1934, 498,073.			

23
ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION (10)

Week Ended:	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.
Nov. 30.	83,358	111,389	10,041	12,140
Dec. 7.	93,030	19,347	12,935	23,395
Dec. 14.	98,082	24,901	16,762	30,404
Dec. 21.	103,600	34,697	18,008	27,179
Dec. 28.	71,335	36,086	13,896	25,291
1936.				
Jan. 4.	65,840	42,003	20,307	25,479

24
ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION (1)

(Includes only power generated by the electric light and power industry proper and imports. Does not include power generated by traction companies.)

(Thousands of kilowatt hours)

Week Ended:	1935.	1934.	1933.
Nov. 16.	1,938,560	1,691,046	1,617,249
Nov. 23.	1,953,119	1,705,413	1,675,268
Nov. 30.	1,876,684	1,683,590	1,553,744
Dec. 7.	1,969,662	1,743,427	1,619,157
Dec. 14.	1,983,431	1,767,418	1,644,018
Dec. 21.	2,002,005	1,787,330	1,656,618
Dec. 28.	1,847,284	1,650,467	1,539,002
1936.			
Jan. 4.	1,854,874	1,668,731	1,563,678
Jan. 11.	1,854,874	1,668,731	1,425,639

Back figures, see THE ANNALIST of May 11, 1934, page 756.

25
THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF SENSITIVE COMMODITY PRICES

	Whole- sale Steel Scrap.	Sensi- tive Zinc.	Price Aver.	Price Index.
1935.	68.6	85.0	112.6	75.5
Jan. 8.	101.5	80.0	100.2	115.9
Dec. 10.	113.8	87.4	100.6	115.8
Dec. 17.	112.1	88.1	100.1	115.2
Dec. 24.	111.2	88.0	99.6	115.5
Dec. 31.	111.3	87.4	99.4	115.9
1936.				
Jan. 7.	110.1	87.8	99.0	*115.6
Jan. 14.				*85.6
Jan. 21.				
Jan. 28.				

†U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Index (1926=100) converted to 1913 base, by multiplying by 1.427.

For figures from Jan. 5, 1932, to Dec. 11, 1934, see THE ANNALIST of Nov. 30, 1934, page 758, and Dec. 14, 1934, page 827.

26
MONTHLY PRODUCTION OF COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE (5)

(Thousands of tons)

	Bituminous Coal.	Anthracite Coke.	Total Daily Prod.	Total Daily Av. Prod.	Total Daily Av. Prod.
1934.	32,916	1,266	6,125	236	108 4
Jan.	32,606	5,952	523	129	108 4
Feb.	34,497	1,426	6,418	238	150 6
Mar.	24,772	1,024	4,837	202	61 2
April	28,100	1,064	5,260	202	51 2
May	26,424	1,016	4,184	161	51 2
June	27,452	1,017	3,443	138	51 2
July	26,670	1,153	3,977	166	55 2
Aug.	32,573	1,204	4,729	182	76 3
Sept.	30,856	1,249	4,181	174	94 3
Oct.	32,526	1,301	4,687	188	87 3
Total	357,500	1,150	57,385	187	932 3
1935.					
Jan.	36,393	1,394	5,691	219	88 3
Feb.	34,781	1,455	4,505	192	93 4
Mar.	38,848	1,494	3,052	178	101 4
Apr.	21,920	966	4,806	192	87 3
May	26,790	1,019	4,919	189	57 2
June	30,067	1,023	5,642	226	60 2
July	22,252	856	3,536	136	46 2
Aug.	26,112	967	2,591	96	56 2
Sept.	24,944	1,039	4,172	174	55 2
Oct.	37,664	1,395	4,279	165	90 3
Nov.	33,285	1,359	3,160	132	101 4
Dec.	34,844	1,393	4,620	185	121 5

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

†First of month.

‡New York Stock Exchange. §Asked rate. ||Average of renewal rate.

30
ACTIVE BLAST FURNACES (8)

	Production (Tons)	Capacity Daily per Day	No. (Tons)	
1934.	Total	Average.	No. (Tons)	
By-Product	Beehive.	Total.		
1935.				
Jan.	1,215,226	39,201	75	35,505
Feb.	1,263,673	45,131	87	41,085
Mar.	52,243	89	46,200	
April	1,726,151	57,561	96	53,720
May	2,042,896	56,900	110	63,270
June	1,890,132	64,686	118	68,880
July	1,224,826	38,510	88	48,180
Aug.	1,054,382	34,012	75	35,585
Sept.	896,043	29,925	62	31,295
Oct.	951,662	30,679	62	28,215
Nov.	956,940	31,898	65	31,310
Dec.	1,027,622	33,149	60	29,895
1936.				
Jan.	1,477,366	47,656	69	37,615
Feb.	1,608,552	57,448	90	54,605
Mar.	1,770,028	57,098	96	54,695
April	1,663,475	55,449	98	57,295
May	1,727,095	55		

43
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY
(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit	Week Ended				Jan. 5, 1936.		
		Jan. 4, 1936.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
\$8.2397	ENGLAND (sovereign)	\$4.93%	\$4.92%	\$4.93%	\$4.94%	\$4.91%	\$4.91%	
8.2397	AUSTRALIA (sovereign)	3.94%	3.94%	3.95%	3.94%	3.95%	3.93%	
8.2397	SOUTH AFRICA (sovereign)	4.93%	4.92%	4.93%	4.94%	4.92%	4.93%	
.06634	FRANCE (franc)	.0662%	.0659%	.0658%	.0664%	.0661%	.0661%	
.08911	ITALY (lira)	.0806	.0803	.0809	.0805	.0860	.0857	
.40332	GERMANY (reichsmark)	.4026	.4021	.4023	.4018	.4043	.4027	
.68057	HOLLAND (florin)	.6804	.6780	.6787	.6772	.6808	.6776	
.32668	SPAIN (peseta)	.1374	.1367	.1366	.1364	.1377	.1371	
1.6931	CANADA (dollar)†	.9981	.9928	.9934	.9896	1.00978	1.00502	
.1695	BELGIUM (belga)	1.688%	1.682	1.685	1.682	2.355	2.347	
.32669	SWITZERLAND (franc)	.3257	.3246	.3256	.3243	.3265	.3244	
.0220	GREECE (drachma)	.0094%	.0094%	.0094%	.0094%	.0093%	.0093%	
.4537	SWEDEN (krona)	.2543	.2541	.2548	.2540	.2550	.2537	
.4537	DENMARK (krone)	.2203	.2200%	.2206	.2200	.2208	.2197	
.4537	NORWAY (krona)	.2479	.2475	.2483	.2476	.2485	.2473	
.23824	AUSTRIA (schilling)	.1886	.1878	.1881	.1881	.1900	.1886	
.1899	POLAND (zloty)	.1896	.1888	.1881	.1881	.1906	.1896	
.0418	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (crown)	.0416%	.0414%	.0414%	.0414%	.0420%	.0419%	
.0298	YUGOSLAVIA (dinar)	.0230%	.0229%	.0229%	.0229%	.0230%	.0228%	
.0748	PORTUGAL (escudo)	.0452	.0452	.0452	.0451	.0453	.0451	
.0101	RUMANIA (leu)	.0080	.0080	.0082	.0080	.0102	.0101%	
.2961	HUNGARY (pengo)	.2960	.2970	.2975	.2970	.2990	.2985	
.0426	FINLAND (markka)	.0218%	.0218	.0218%	.0218	.0219	.0218%	
.6180	INDIA (rupee)	.3733	.3730	.3733	.3727	.3730	.3712	
...	HONGKONG (silver dollar)	.3263	.3160	.3262	.3205	.4320	.4300	
...	SHANGHAI (silver dollar)	.2990	.2987	.2987	.2970	.3515	.3490	
.5000	MANILA (silver peso)	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.4990	.4987	
.9613	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar)	Singapore	.5785	.5780	.5785	.5775	.5812	.5800
84396	JAPAN (yen)	2.886	2.882	2.893	2.881	.2884	.2872	
1.6479	COLOMBIA (gold peso)	.5150	.5125	.5100	.5000	.6000	.6000	
1.6335	ARGENTINA (free inland)	.2720	.2690	.2725	.2715	.2525	.2525	
.2026	BRAZIL (free inland)	.0555	.0550	.0555	.0555	.0675	.0650	
.2060	CHILE (gold peso)	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0519	.0525	.0525	
.4740	PERU (sol)	.2525	.2500	.2525	.2525	.2450	.2450	
1.7510	URUGUAY (gold peso)	.4600	.4600	.8037	.8025	.8100	.8025	
.8440	MEXICO (silver peso)†	.2785	.2785	.2785	.2785	.2785	.2785	

†Demand rate.

44
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

Cable Transfer Rates

	Jan. 2	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8
England: High	\$4.93%	\$4.93%	\$4.93%	\$4.93%	\$4.93%	\$4.93%
Low	4.92%	4.92%	4.92%	4.92%	4.92%	4.92%
Last	4.93	4.92%	4.93%	4.93%	4.93%	4.93%
France: High	.0662%	.0660%	.0659%	.0660%	.0659%	.0659%
Low	.0661%	.0659%	.0658%	.0660%	.0659%	.0659%
Last	.0661%	.0659%	.0658%	.0660%	.0659%	.0659%
Italy: High	.0805	.0805	.0803	.0801%	.0802	.0802
Low	.0803	.0804	.0803	.0803	.0803	.0803
Last	.0805	.0805	.0803	.0803	.0803	.0803
Germany: High	.4028	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023
Low	.4028	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023
Last	.4028	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023	.4023
Holland: High	.6799	.6787	.6785	.6788	.6788	.6788
Low	.6790	.6782	.6783	.6784	.6781	.6781
Last	.6796	.6785	.6785	.6785	.6785	.6785
Belgium: High	.1688%	.1685	.1683%	.1684	.1684	.1684
Low	.1686	.1683	.1682	.1683%	.1682%	.1682%
Last	.1686	.1683	.1682	.1683	.1682	.1682
Switzerland: High	.3251%	.3248	.3249	.3253%	.3252	.3252
Low	.3251	.3246	.3248	.3249	.3252	.3249
Last	.3251%	.3248	.3249	.3253	.3252	.3252
Canada: High	.9968	.9981	.9971	.9981	.9978	.9975
Low	.9940	.9965	.9975	.9956	.9956	.9956
Last	.9968	.9968	.9975	.9975	.9975	.9975
Spain	.1371	.1367	.1368	.1368	.1366	.1366
Japan	.2884	.2883	.2884	.2885	.2888	.2882
Argentina (free inland)	.2700	.2690	.2695	.2700	.2700	.2705

†Closing rate. †Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Cram's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dues & Bradstreet's. (12) Geological Survey. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Aberthaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Index Number Institute. (31) Cotton Textile Institute.

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

90 Stocks Combined	3 Building Stocks			2 Electrical Equipment Stocks			3 Rubber Stocks			4 Amusement Stocks	3 Farm Equipment Stocks	4 Office Equipment Stocks	4 Standard Oil	4 Independent Oil	50 Stocks					
	Week	High.	Low.	Last.	Week	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	
Week Ended	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	
Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.		
21.	51.4	49.9	51.2	21.	50.6	48.0	50.2	21.	53.1	51.5	52.9	21.	22.8	21.9	22.7	21.	22.8	21.9	22.7	
28.	53.6	51.1	51.7	28.	51.8	50.0	50.6	28.	54.1	52.3	53.5	28.	25.0	22.3	24.2	28.	25.0	22.3	24.2	
Jan.	4.	54.2	51.9	53.6	4.	56.4	50.8	55.4	4.	55.6	53.5	54.9	4.	27.5	24.8	26.7	4.	27.5	24.8	26.7
8.	54.9	52.3	54.3	8.	57.2	54.2	56.8	8.	57.4	53.7	57.0	8.	27.1	25.3	25.9	8.	27.1	25.3	25.9	
72 Industrials					4 Chemical Stocks				3 Farm Equipment Stocks				4 Office Equipment Stocks				4 Amusement Stocks			
Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	
21.	169.1	164.2	168.4	21.	121.7	119.0	120.0	21.	52.5	50.2	50.8	21.	28.5	26.3	28.0	21.	28.5	26.3	28.0	
28.	175.6	168.1	170.0	28.	122.4	120.4	121.2	28.	53.0	51.0	51.8	28.	28.3	26.8	28.8	28.	28.3	26.8	28.8	
Jan.	4.	178.3	170.9	176.0	4.	125.6	121.6	125.4	4.	54.2	51.0	53.6	4.	29.5	26.8	28.8	4.	29.5	26.8	28.8
8.	179.9	171.9	178.1	8.	128.6	124.4	128.2	8.	53.8	51.2	53.4	8.	29.7	26.7	29.0	8.	29.7	26.7	29.0	
4 Steel Stocks					4 Non-ferrous Metals				4 Office Equipment Stocks				4 Standard Oil				4 Independent Oil			
Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	Dec.	High.	Low.	Last.	
21.	33.0	31.2	31.8	21.	49.5	46.6	49.3	21.	36.6	35.1	36.2	21.	29.4	28.6	29.2	21.	37.0	36.7	37.2	
28.	32.4	31.0	31.2	28.	38.3	36.9	38.2	28.	38.6	35.6	35.7	28.	29.5	28.9	29.					

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations of Jan. 4 for Issues not traded in

Blank means figures not available.
Full face-1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.
a—On all classes of preferred.
b—Parent company only.
c—On common and Class B combined.
d—Deficit.
e—Class A and B stocks combined.
h—On common and preferred combined.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, Jan. 4

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

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Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1935

1939

bull face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interest period
c—On column and Class N combined.
d—Deficit.
e—k—Liquidation.

5

values of \$100, except otherwise

except when indicated.

rtly extra. Plus stock.

available in stock.

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1936 or
Partiv cumulative. **c—Special**. **v—1/3 share Nevada Consolidated.**

—Faculties cumulative, U.—suehuan.
—P—On old and new stock combined.
—2—8100 share New Tran & West.
—2—8100 share New Tran & West.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended--

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended=

Earnings per share, as reported by Standard & Poor's Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1938.
Fiscal year, "Full face"—A—Calendar year 1934 or fiscal year.
Blank means figures not available.
a—Parent company only.
b—Common and Class B combined.
c—Common only.
d—Deficit.
e—Class A and B stocks combined.
f—Covered by latest interim report.
g—On all classes of no par value stock.

Y-13 share Nevada Consolidated. 2-8 100 share New Tran. & West. *—Figures under high and low column values of \$100, except otherwise indicated.

represent asked and bid prices of Jan 4

• Stocks of no par value are indicated by (NP); **All** other stocks have par

Earnings per share, as reported by Standard & Poor's Company of New York: Light face—A—Calendar year 1938.
Fiscal year, "Full face"—A—Calendar year 1934 or fiscal year.
Blank means figures not available.
a—Parent company only.
b—Common and Class B combined.
c—Common only.
d—Deficit.
e—Class A and B stocks combined.
f—Covered by latest interim report.
g—On all classes of no par value stock.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Tuesday, Mid-West and South Monday.

FOREIGN

Matured and Defaulted
Dollar Bonds and Coupons

M. S. WIEN & CO.
Members N. Y. Security Dealers Ass'n.
New York, N. Y. Los Angeles, Cal.
Est. 1919 Teletype Connection

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
42 Italian 3 1/4% Loan	384	391
42 German 8 Bonds, drawn & Matured OW	BW	
42 Russian Impt. \$ Loan 5 1/2% & 6 1/2% 2	2	2 1/2

ALL FOREIGNS

CARL MARKS & CO., Inc.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
32 Broadway 208 So. La Salle St.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

DOMINION ISSUES:	
147 Dom. of Canada 2 1/2%, 1945	96 1/2
147 Dom. of Canada 4%, 1960	105 1/2
147 Dom. of Canada 5%, 1937	104 1/2
PROVINCIAL ISSUES:	
147 Alberta 4 1/2%, 1961	87
147 British Columbia 4 1/2%, 1969	96
147 Manitoba 4 1/2%, 1948	101 1/2
147 Nova Scotia 4%, 1932	107 1/2
147 Ontario 4 1/2%, 1933	107
147 Quebec 4 1/2%, 1950	110 1/2
147 Saskatchewan 4 1/2%, 1960	93 1/2
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION SECURITIES	
Private wire connection between New York, Montreal and Toronto	
ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION	
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK	
RECTOR 2-6680. BELL SYSTEM TELE. N. Y. 1-200	
CORPORATION ISSUES:	
147 Brit. Columbia Teleph. 5s, 1960	105 1/2
147 Calgary Power 5s, 1960	100 1/2
147 Canadian Int'l Paper 6s, 1949	80 1/2
147 Canadian Pacific Rwy. 4s, 1949	98
147 Canadian Paper Prd. 6 1/2%, 1943	100
147 Dominion Glass Elec. 4 1/2%, 1945	86
22 Dominion Gas & Elec. 4 1/2%, 1945	85
147 Duke Price Power 6s, 1956	104 1/2
147 East Kootenay Power 7s, 1942	92 1/2
36 Firstar Box Co. Ltd. 6s, 1948	64 1/2
147 Great Lakes Paper 6s, 1950	46 1/2
147 Massey-Harris 5s, 1947	89 1/2
147 Montreal Island Power 5 1/2%, 1957	104 1/2
30 Nova Scotia Foods units	
147 Ottawa Valley Power 5s, 1970	91
147 Price Brothers 6s, 1942	93
147 Steel Co. of Canada 6s, 1940	111 1/2
147 West Kootenay Power 5s, 1956	105 1/2
107	

U. S. GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

ALABAMA:

4 Alabama, State of, any issue OW

4 Alabama Counties, all issues OW

4 Anniston, any issue OW

105 Anniston, all issues OW

105 Bessemer, all issues OW

105 Birmingham, all issues OW

4 Decatur, any issue OW

105 Dothan, any issues OW

4 Gadsden, Ref. Special Association 5 1/2%, 6/1/49-51 (10M) 104

105 Gadsden, all issues OW

4 Huntsville, any issue OW

GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

Key. Bid. Offer.

ALABAMA (Cont.):	
105 Huntsville (City of), all issues	OW
4 Jefferson County, all issues	OW
4 Montgomery Ref. Co., 12/1/65 (25M)	99
105 Tuscaloosa, all issues	OW
4 Troy, any issue	OW
105 Tuscaloosa, all issues	OW
4 Tuscaloosa, any issue	OW
105 Tuscaloosa, all issues	OW

105 Tuscaloosa, all issues OW

105 Tuscaloosa

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)		
Key.		Bid. Offer.
NORTH CAROLINA:		
17 Hamlet 4½s and 6s G. O.	73½%	
17 Marshall St. Imp. 5½s, 1940-41	..	BW
OHIO:		
6 Ohio Municipals, any	OW	
6 Cincinnati 4s, 4½s, any	OW	..
OKLAHOMA:		
17 Drumright 6s Bd. Ed. fdg.	92	
17 Wewoka St. Imp. No. 19	16F	..
TENNESSEE:		
17 Algood St. Imp. 6s	OW	
63 Chattanooga 4½s, 1960	4.20-1	..
17 Dyer Co. Rd. 5s, 1959	60F	..

All
TEXAS
MUNICIPALS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
H.C.BURT & COMPANY
Incorporated
Sterling Building Houston, Texas

TEXAS:		
17 Abilene 4½s W/W 1954-56	..	95
17 Amarillo 4½s, 1950, ref.	101	
36 Angelina Co. Road 5½s	OW	
38 Bee County (10M)	OW	
17 Brownsville Water/Power Plant 5s	84F	
36 Calhoun Co. Road 5s	97	BW
60 Cameron Co. Road Dist. (C-D-E)	71	
17 Childress Seven 5½s	86F	
17 Chidress St. Imp. 5s, G. O.	BW	
33 Comal County (10M)	OW	
38 Corpus Christi D/O (10M)	..	
17 Dallas Co. Rd/D 4½s, No. 1, 1942-45	Mkt.	
38 DeWitt Co. Road Dist. 5s (10M)	OW	
38 DeWitt Co. Road Dist. 5s	OW	
30 Duval Co. Road 5s	98	BW
36 El Paso County Dist. (50M)	..	
17 Ford Co. Rd. 5s (144M)	..	104½
17 Graham St. Imp. 5s	..	5.10%
33 Hays County (10M)	OW	
60 Hidalgo Co. D/D No. 1, bds. & wts. OW		
30 Hidalgo Co. Spec. Rd. Dist. 5½s	87½	
60 Hidalgo Co. Road & Bridge Bonds	80	
60 Hidalgo Co. Rd. & Bridge 2½% wts. 42	..	

Prompt Bids for All
TEXAS MUNICIPALS
NEWMAN & CO.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

L. D. 323 A. T. & Teletype S. A. Z

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES		
96 Brown Hotel of Louisville 1st 5s, '49	98½	
96 Brown Hotel of Louisville 2d 5s, '49	92½	
96 Central Manhattan Prop. 5s, 1946	36	
42 Cigar Stores Realty 5½s, 1949	94½	95½
96 Cumberland Apts. c/ds.	33½	
6 Dixie Term. Bldg. (Cinn.) 5% LTC	100	
42 Elouise Apts. (Albany) 7s	OW	
50 Fair Realty 5s, 1948	81½	85
42 Henry Clay Hotel income bonds	40	
42 Hill Co. Govt. Bonds 5s, 1948	101	
96 Kentucky Hotel 5s, 1947	91	
96 Louisville Proco Realty 5s	48½	
56 165 Broadway gen. 7s, 1941	19F	
96 Speed Building income bonds	58	60
42 Temple University 6s, 1942	93½	
56 Waldorf Astoria 7s, 1954, Rec.	19½	20½

RAILROAD BONDS

RAILROAD BONDS		
63 American Refrig. Transit Equip. 5s	OW	
32 Chi. & Ill. Westn. ungd. 6s, '47	91	
32 Chicago & Ill. Western Gtd. 6s, '47	101½	
41 Minneapolis, Northfield & So. R. R. 1st 6s, 1941	68½	70½

Our January Stock Bulletin
Features 8 Attractive
Over-the-Counter Stocks
Copy upon request.

STEELMAN & BIRKINS
60 Broad Street New York
Tel. HA. 2-7500 Teletype N. Y. 1211

INDUSTRIAL AND MISC. BONDS.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISC. BONDS.		
26 Alabama Water Service 5s, 1957..	96	96½
25 Monmouth Cons. Water 5s, 1956..	97½	98½
26 New Rochelle Water Co. 5s, 1951..	91	92
26 Ohio Water Co. 5½s, 1947..	95½	97½
26 New York Water Serv. Co. 5s, 1951	99	100½
26 Ohio Water Co. 5s, 1958..	95	96½
26 Oregon Wash. Water Serv. 5s, 1957	84½	85½
26 Penn. State Water 5½s, 1952..	100½	101%
142 Peoria Waterworks 4s, 1948..	98½	99½
22 Pinellas Water Co. 5½s, 1959..	96	96½
26 Power Gas & Water 5s, 1958..	85½	88½
26 Roanoke Water Co. 5s, 1950..	90	92
26 Scranton Springbrook Water Serv. 5s, 1967..	92½	93
26 South Bay Water Co. 5s, 1950..	79½	80½
26 Union Water Serv. 5½s, 1951..	100	101
26 Water Service 5s, 1942..	92	94
26 West Va. Water Co. 5s, 1951..	101½	102½

**Securities of the
Utilities Power & Light System**
Bought—Sold—Quoted
HAMMONS & CO.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. REctor 2-4400
Philadelphia Chicago Portland, Me.
Boston Los Angeles

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS		
13 Albuquerque Natural Gas 6½s..	30F	
58 American States P. Serv. 5½s..	48	63½F
58 American States P. Serv. 5s, 45-65	63½F	63½F
58 American States P. Serv. 5s, 1938	13½F	17F
11 Atlantic City Gas 5s, 1960..	99½	100½
21 Berkshires St. Ry. 6s, 1937..	..	BW
22 Central Gas & El. Co. 5½s..	71	72
13 Central States P. & Lt. 5s, 1944..	48	52
13 Central States Util. 6s, 1938..	21F	
41 Chattanooga Ry. 5s, 1956..	83	84½
15 Cities Serv. Co. deb. 5s, 1958..	63½	65½
58 Colorado Ry. Gas & Elec. 5s, 1936	95	100
22 Community P. Serv. 5s, 1960..	94	94½
16 Consolidated Cities Lt. Pr. & Trac. 1st 1st 5s, 1962..	77	78
1 Cooper River Bridge 6s, 1958..	35½	..
41 Dakota Power 6s, 1938..	57	..
41 Dakota Power 7s, 1943..	74½	..

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
8 Syracuse Lig. Co. 6% pf.	102	103%
10 Tenn. Eastern Elec. cum pf.	28	32
10 Texas Electric Serv. 6% pf.	93	94
16 Toledo Light & Power 6% pf.	72	..
3 United Pub. Util. 24% pf.	64	6%
3 United Pub. Util. 3% pf.	6%	7
8 Utica Gas & Elec. 36 pf.	89	91
8 Utica Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	95	97
30 Utica Gas & Elec. 7% pf.	94	96%
53 Western Mass. Cos. 6% pf.	35	36
53 Wheeling Electric 6% pf.	102%	..
63 Wisconsin Gas & Elec. 6% pf.	98	100
63 Wisconsin Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	73	76

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
48 Abbotts Dairies	18	21
44 Almond Wm. Co. com.	43	44
36 Allendale pf. & com.	19	20%
20 Alima Syndicate, Inc.	35c	65c
48 American Cone & Pretzel Units	10	13
14 American Hardware	31%	32%
19 American Hardware	32	32%
19 Arrow Hart & Hegeman Electric	364	37
12 Buckeye Steel Casting 6% pf.	100	102
48 Bude Realty STC	97%	..
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6 Carey (Philip) Mfg. Co. pf.	99%	..
53 Chapman Valve Mfg. Co. com.	12	13%
53 Chapman Valve Mfg. Co. com.	100	..
6 Cincinnati Local Stocks	OW	..
26 Cole Petroleum Co.	20c	35c



INDUSTRIAL STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
14 Coits Patent Firearms	51%	52%
14 Coits Patent Firearms	52%	53
24 Col. Firearms	51	52
55 Consolidated Dry Goods com.	2	4
35 Consolidated Dry Goods pf.	30	..
35 Coon (W. B.) Co. com.	4%	..
35 Coon (W. B.) Co. pf.	45%	..
1 Coon (W. B.) Co. pf.	45	..
55 Coon Consolidated Gold	60	70
1 Douglas Shoe pf.	1.01	1.06
1 Douglas Shoe pf.	19	20
6 Egg Register Co. A	28	28
36 Elwin Cotton Mills com.	80%	85
55 Fiberloid Mfg. com.	100	..
55 Fiberloid Mfg. pf.	110	..

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
35 Forbes & Wallace "A"	25	..
65 Froedert Grain & Malt, Inc. com.	54%	91%
36 Gair (Robert) com.	64	71%
36 Gair (Robert) \$3 pf.	34%	35%
8 Garlock Packing Co.	35	36
32 Gillette Rubber Co. com.	7	7%
48 Globe Automatic Sprinkler, A.	2	2%
42 Golden Center Mines	OW	BW
20 Golden Cycle Corp.	47%	48%
44 Gray Telephone Pay Station Co.	22%	23%
8 Great Lakes S. S.	31	33
55 Greenfield Tap & Dye com.	17	19
55 Greenfield Tap & Dye pf.	59	..
42 Grocery Store Products new com.	3	3%
10 International Gold Prod.	6c	8c
20 International Gold Prod.	21	22
35 Ivanhoe Foods units.	54%	..
35 Ivanhoe Foods units.	18%	..
1 Keith (Geo. F. G.) pf.	47%	48%
1 Knight (B. B. R.) Corp. pf.	64%	73%
14 Landers Frary & Clark	48%	49%
24 Landers Frary & Clark	49%	49%
19 Landers Frary & Clark	48%	49%
20 Larkins Wary Trust	7	7%
65 Linn Material com.	14%	15%
55 Ludlow Mfg.	130	..
22 Nal. Food Prod. Class A
32 Nal. Food Prod. Co. com. w. i.	14	14%
14 New Britain Machine	25	25
55 Norwich Pharmacal com. new	35%	36%
65 Nunn-Bush Shoe Co. com.	24	26
8 Oneida, Ltd., pf.	OW	BW

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
8 Oneida, Ltd., com.	..	OW BW
55 Package Machinery com.	27	..
55 Package Machinery pf.	70	..
22 Pennsylvania Glass Sand com.	14%	15%
55 Perkins Machine & Gear pf.	50	..
55 Perkins Machine & Gear com.	12	14
48 Philadelphia Bourse	5	..
48 Philco Dry Products 64% pf.	17%	..
48 Philco Dry Products 64% pf.	17%	..
19 Ohio City Coal Storage, A.	21	22
24 Stanley Works	37%	38%
24 Stanley Works	29%	..
1 Terminal & Transportation C. P. pf.	28%	29%
1 Terminal & Transportation Co. com.	7	7%
1 Tobacco Products (Del.) \$10 par.	22	22
25 Tom Bell Royalty	9c	12c
20 United Cigar Stores pref.	17%	18%
20 United Empire Gold Mines Co.	6c	8c
8 Smith (L. C.) Corona com. v. t. c.	19	20
1 Smoker Match Co.	21	22
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20 United Empire Gold Mines Co.	6c	8c
8 Smith (L. C.) Corona com. v. t. c.	19	20

Friday, January 10, 1936

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Annual Range to Dec. 14 See The Annalist of Dec. 20, 1935

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(Figures after decimals represent 32ds of 1 per cent.)

TREASURY BONDS

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
155 4% 1947-52	115.11	115.5	115.11	+ 10	
97 4% 1944-54	111.8	110.7	111.8	+ 10	
267 3% 1946-56	109.10	109.4	109.9	+ 7	
365 3% 1943-47	106.24	106.15	106.21	+ 3	
1 3% 1943-47, reg.	106.17	106.17	106.17	+ 15	
161 3% 1940-43	108.2	107.28	107.31	+ 5	
89 3% 1941-43	108.10	108.00	108.07	+ 7	
180% 3% 1944-46	102.22	102.15	102.20	+ 13	
56 3% 1941	108.26	108.12	108.23	+ 7	
87 4% 3/4% 1943-45	106.2	105.20	105.20	+ 15	
293 3% 1949-52	104.4	103.24	104.00	+ 4	
71 3% 1946-49, reg.	103.3	103.23	103.30	+ 4	
1 3% 1944-49	102.2	102.25	102.30	+ 3	
154% 3% 1951-55	102.1	101.52	101.21	+ 16	
1 2% 1944-48	103.5	102.28	102.31	+ 2	
1 2% 1955-60, reg.	100.00	100.00	100.00		
809 2% 1955-60	100.7	99.29	100.6	+ 8	
843% 2% 1945-47	101.8	100.29	101.6	+ 9	

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
35 3% 1944-64	102.29	102.17	102.28	+ 15	
73 3% 1944-49	101.17	101.00	101.17	+ 17	
240% 3% 1942-47	102.1	101.15	102.1	+ 16	
41 2% 1942-47	100.21	100.10	100.21	+ 15	

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
504% 3% 1944-52	101.8	100.25	101.4	+ 10	
645% 2% 1939-49	99.29	99.18	99.28	+ 9	
Total sales					\$5,340,000

FOREIGN BONDS.

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
206 ABITIBI F & P 5% 53/12	43%	38%	42%	+ 2%	
10 Akerhus 5% 63	98%	97%	98%	+ 1%	
18 Alpine Mont 7% 55/12	91	90%	91	+ 3%	
1 Antioquia 5% 63	8%	7%	8%	+ 3%	
1 Do 7% C 1945	7%	7%	7%	+ 3%	
1 Do 7% D 1945	8%	7%	7%	+ 3%	
14 Do Int. 7% 1957	7%	7%	7%	+ 3%	
5 Do 3d 7% 1957	7%	7%	7%	+ 3%	
21 Antwerp 5% 63	101%	99%	101%	+ 3%	
32 Argentine 5% 63	96	95	95	+ 1%	
35 Do A. 1957	98%	98%	98%	+ 1%	
32 Do A. 1958	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
38 Do June 1959	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
23 Do Oct. 1959	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
12 Do May 1960	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
25 Do Oct. 1961	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
16 Do Feb. 1962	95%	95%	95%	+ 1%	
530 Australia 4% 55/12	105%	104%	105%	+ 1%	
52 Do 55. 1957	105%	104%	105%	+ 1%	
52 Do 55. 1955					

Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Net
31 BATAVIA F 4% 52/12	109	109	109	+ 1	
3 Bavaria S 6% 1945	31%	31%	31%	+ 1%	
25 Belgium 6% 1955	109%	109%	109%	+ 1%	
8 Do 6% 1949	109%	109%	109%	+ 1%	
8 Do 7% 1955	111%	111%	111%	+ 1%	
4 Do 7% 1956	108%	108%	108%	+ 1%	
12 Do 6% 1958	25%	25%	25%	+ 1%	
13 Do 6% 1959	27%	27%	27%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 51	32%	32%	32%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 52	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 53	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 54	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 55	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	
4 Berlin Elec 5% 56	29%	29%	29%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1945	7%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1958	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1959	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1960	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1961	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1962	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1963	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1964	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1965	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1966	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1967	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1968	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1969	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1970	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1971	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1972	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1973	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1974	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
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14 Do 7% 1991	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1992	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1993	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1994	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1995	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1996	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1997	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1998	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 1999	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2000	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2001	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2002	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2003	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2004	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2005	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2006	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2007	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2008	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2009	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2010	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2011	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2012	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2013	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2014	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2015	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2016	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2017	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2018	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2019	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2020	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2021	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2022	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2023	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2024	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2025	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2026	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2027	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2028	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2029	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2030	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2031	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2032	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2033	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2034	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2035	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2036	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7% 2037	8%	7%	7%	+ 1%	
14 Do 7					

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales		Sales						
in 1000s.		High.	Low.	Net	Last.	Chge.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Net	Last.	Chge.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Net	Last.	Chge.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Net	Last.	Chge.		
27	Erie con 4s, 1996	100%	99%	100			21	McCRORY STRS	51s	1941, filed	11116	116	1164 + 1%	11116	74	75	754 + 1%	754 + 1%	11116	1164	118%	1164	118%	+ 1%		
167	Do gen 4s, 1996	79	76	79	+ 2%		73	McKess & R	51s	1950, 103	102%	102%	+ 1%	1013	104	105	+ 1%	105 + 1%	1013	104	+ 1%	104	105	+ 1%		
206	Do ref 5s, 1967	72%	68%	71%	+ 3%		1	Manati S	1st 71s	42	123	23	23	+ 2%	101	100	101	+ 1%	101 + 1%	101	100	+ 1%	101	100	+ 1%	
35	Do ref 5s, 1975	72	67	72	+ 4%		46	Do 1st 71s	42	ccts	23	23	23	+ 2%	101	100	101	+ 1%	101 + 1%	101	100	+ 1%	101	100	+ 1%	
50	Do conv 4s, 1953	78%	76%	78%	+ 2%		1	Do 71s	1942	ccts					101	99	100	+ 1%	100 + 1%	101	100	+ 1%	101	100	+ 1%	
34	Do cv 4s, B, 1953	78	74	78	+ 2%		46	std mod			1	20	25	+ 6%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
2	Do cv 4s, D, 1953	75%	74	75%	+ 2%		39	Do 71s	1942	std mod	11	23	23	- 3	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
9	Do Gen Riv 6s, '57	117%	116%	117%	+ 1%		1	Do 71s	1942	std mod	11	23	23	- 3	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
1	Do Erie & Jer 6s, '55	117%	117%	117%	+ 1%		35	Do con 4s	1990	111	71	71	71		108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
9	FED LT & TR 5s, '42	100	98	99%	+ 2		2	Do 2d pf, 2013	111	50	50%	50%	50%	- 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
6	Do 5s, 1942, std	98	98	98			2	Marion St Sh	6s	'47	83	81	83	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
2	Do 5s, 1942, std	100	100	102	+ 2%		52	Market St Sh	6s	'40	100%	99%	100	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
16	Fia E C Ry 41s, '59	100	98	98			52	Mo Ed 6s	1945	102%	101%	102%	101%	- 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
191	Do 5s, 1974	11	9	11	+ 1%		17	Met Ed 41s	1958	108%	108	108%	108	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
75	Do 5s, 1974, cfts	9%	8%	9%	+ 1%		8	Mich Cent	31s	1952	100%	104	105	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
1	Fon J&G 41s, '52	101	98	98			63	Do 41s, 1979			99%	98%	98%	- 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
51	Fran 71s, '42	8%	40	32%	40	+ 7%		2	Mid N 5s, 1940			64%	64%	64%	+ 5%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107
10	GER AM INV 5s, '52	102	102	102			35	Mill N 5s, 1940			64%	64%	64%	+ 5%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
138	Gen Ciba 51s, 1947	100%	98%	100			35	MIL El Ry 6s, '51	61	103%	102%	103%	102%	- 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
45	Gen SII C 51s, 1945	100	98	98			35	MIL Spa & NW 47s	37%	34	37%	34	37%	+ 3%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
519	Gen Thea 5s, '40	111	102	111	+ 2%		35	MIL N 1st 41s, ex-39	78	71	76	71	76	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
215	Do 6s, 1940, cfts	11%	10%	11%	+ 1%		4	Mo Ed 41s	1958	108%	108	108%	108	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
67	Do 6s, '40, cfts	10%	9%	10%	+ 1%		17	MinnKo 1s	1952	100%	104	105	105	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
2	Go, C & I 1st 5s, '34	20	20	20			23	M. St P & S S M con	4s	1938	35%	31	35	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
102	Goodrich 5s, '45	104%	103%	104%			2	Mo cons 5s, 1938			30	30	30	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
18	Do 5s, 1947	108%	108%	108%			28	Mo dtg 5s, 1938			39	36	38	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
57	Gotham 5s, '35	107%	106%	107%			28	Mo ref 6s, 1946			51	51	51	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
44	Gould Comp 4s, '40	104%	103%	104%			26	Mo 51s, 1949			21	18	21	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
4	Gr Trk of Can 6s, '36	103%	103%	103%			19	Mo 51s, 1978			82	81	82	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
323	Gt N Ry gen 7s, A, '36	102%	102%	102%			17	Missouri 1s	5s, '59	**	37	36	37	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
64	Do ref 4s, A, 1961	107	108	107			16	Mo N Ry 5s, 1952			27	27	27		108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
45	Do 51s, B, 1952	108%	107%	108%			15	Mo-N-T Ry 6s, '52	1962		51	50	51	+ 5%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
32	Do gen 5s, C, 1973	103%	102%	103%			14	Mo ref 4s, 1978			51	51	51	+ 3%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
247	Do gen 5s, E, 1977	98	98	98			12	Mo 51s, A, 1962			62	62	62	+ 4%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
9	Green Bay 5s, '41	100%	98%	100%			10	Mo 51s, A, 1967			33	32	33	+ 1%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
19	Gulf Sta 51s, '59	102%	101%	102%			9	Mo Fac 5s, A, 1965			26	26	26		108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
4	Gulf, M & N 5s, '59	100%	99%	100%			8	Mo reg			5	5	5	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
95	Do 5s, 1950	82%	81	82%	+ 1%		7	Mo reg			29	28	29	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
5	HACK W 1s, '52	82%	80%	82%	+ 2%		6	Mo reg			29	28	29	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
34	Hack Ry 1s, '44	84%	84%	84%			5	Mo reg			29	28	29	+ 2%	108	107	107	107	107	108	107	107	107	107	107	
34	Hock Val 4s, '48	88%	88%	88%			4	Mo reg			29	28	29	+ 2%												

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 4

For Annual Range to Dec. 14 See The Annalist of Dec. 20, 1935

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net Sales.
ADAMS M 1st pf (7-111)	111	111	111	+ 1	20
*Aero Sup Mfg. A	161	121	161	+ 4	1,000
*Do B	37	27	34	+ 1	5,300
*Aigfa Anseco	12	12	12	- 1	100
Alfa Mfg Co (221)	47	47	47	- 1	600
*Air Ind Inc.	3%	2%	3%	+ 1%	3,200
Do war	30%	28%	30%	+ 1%	4,400
*Do conv pf	30%	27%	30%	+ 1%	2,500
Aia Great So.	37%	37%	37%	+ 1%	100
Aia Power pf (6-6)	65	64	65	- 1	300
Do pf (7)	75%	71	72	- 3%	220
Algoma Consol. Ltd.	1	1	1	- 1	100
*Aited Prods. A (1%)	22	21	22	+ 1%	1,000
Almannan Co (7-18)	48	57	58	+ 2%	1,750
Do pf (11)	110%	100	105	+ 1%	900
Alum Goods Mfr (60c)	15%	15%	15%	- 1%	100
*Alum Ind. Inc (40c)	9%	9%	9%	- 1%	100
*Am Beverage Corp.	4%	4%	4%	- 1%	1,100
Am Capital, A	5	4	4	+ 1%	300
Do pf (11%)	27%	27%	27%	- 1%	200
Am C P & L, A (3)	46%	45%	46%	+ 1%	475
*Do B	5%	5%	5%	- 1%	3,300
Am Cynam. A (60c)	30%	29%	31%	+ 1%	100
Am & For Pow war	4%	3%	4%	- 1%	17,000
Am Fork & H (60c)	24	17%	23%	+ 6%	2,025
Am Gas & El (140c)	38%	36%	38%	+ 2%	9,200
Do pf (6)	110	109	110	+ 1%	375
*Am General Corp.	8%	7%	8%	+ 1%	3,300
*Do 42 pf (2)	30%	30%	30%	- 1%	400
Am Hand Rubber	42	37	42	+ 7%	1,980
Am Laund M (40c)	19%	19%	19%	- 1%	150
Am Lt & Tr (120c)	19	18%	18%	- 1%	100
*Am Maracaibo	1%	1%	1%	- 1%	7,800
Am Meter Co.	19	18	18	- 1	275
Am Pneumatic Serv.	24	21	24	+ 1%	100
Am Superpower	2%	2%	2%	- 1%	59,000
Do pf	41%	39%	40%	- 1%	4,500
Do pf (16)	50%	51	52	+ 1%	200
Am Thread pf (25c)	83	81	83	+ 1%	800
*Am General Corp.	8%	7%	8%	+ 1%	3,300
*Do 42 pf (2)	30%	30%	30%	- 1%	400
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Am Meter Co.	19	18	18	- 1	275
Am Pneumatic Serv.	24	21	24	+ 1%	100
Am Superpower	2%	2%	2%	- 1%	59,000
Do pf	41%	39%	40%	- 1%	4,500
Do pf (16)	50%	51	52	+ 1%	200
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Am Meter Co.	19	18	18	- 1	275
Am Pneumatic Serv.	24	21	24	+ 1%	100
Am Superpower	2%	2%	2%	- 1%	59,000
Do pf	41%	39%	40%	- 1%	4,500
Do pf (16)	50%	51	52	+ 1%	200
Am Thread pf (25c)	83	81	83	+ 1%	800
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*Am Maracaibo	1%	1%	1%	- 1%	7,800
Am Meter Co.	19	18	18	- 1	275
Am Pneumatic Serv.	24	21	24	+ 1%	100
Am Superpower	2%	2%	2%	- 1%	59,000
Do pf	41%	39%	40%	- 1%	4,500
Do pf (16)	50%	51	52	+ 1%	200
Am Thread pf (25c)	83	81	83	+ 1%	800
*Am General Corp.	8%	7%	8%	+ 1%	3,300
*Do 42 pf (2)	30%	30%	30%	- 1%	400
Am Hand Rubber	42	37	42	+ 7%	1,980
Am Laund M (40c)	19%	19%	19%	- 1%	150

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Stock and Dividend in Dollars.		Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.	Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	Sales.
Tubize Chatil Corp.	.6%	6	6	6	+	3	3,700	112	111	111	+	1	16	Mid W Ut 5s.	105	105	105	+	1	742	
Do A	24%	23%	24%	+	1	700	105	105	105	+	1	9	Milwauk G Lt.	105	104	104	+	1	62		
*Tung-Sol Lamp, new.	13%	11%	12%	+	1	5,300	111	110	111	+	1	18	Minn Gas Lt.	105	105	105	+	1	3		
*Do pf (80c)	15%	14%	15%	+	1	3,200	106	105	105	+	1	10	Minn Pw & L 5s.	105	98	98	+	1	51		
UNEXCEL MF (a10c)	3	3	3	+	1	500	104	103	103	+	1	111	Do fs.	105	103	104	+	2	26		
Un G of Can (a10c)	9%	8%	9%	+	1	1,400	103	102	103	+	1	15	Miss Power 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	40		
Un Tobacco	1%	1%	1%	+	1	1,300	105	104	105	+	1	61	Miss River F C 6s.	105	98	98	+	1	40		
Unit Air war.	16%	14%	15%	+	1	3,700	106	105	105	+	1	1	1944, x w.	105	105	105	+	1	25		
*Unit Chemical	8%	7%	8%	+	1	400	108	107	108	+	1	2	Mid W Ut 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	58		
Unit Corp war	1%	1%	1%	+	1	1,000	108	107	108	+	1	2	Miss Pw & L 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	35		
*Unit Dry Docks (d.)	4%	3%	4%	+	1	4,700	104	103	103	+	1	211	Do fs.	105	103	104	+	2	3		
Unit Gas Corp.	4%	3%	4%	+	1	126,700	104	103	103	+	1	1	Mont L H & P 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	34		
Do pf	86%	79	86	+	7	3,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Mont S 61/2s.	105	104	104	+	1	41		
Do war	5%	4%	5%	+	1	8,100	105	104	105	+	1	1	Tw Cy R T 51/2s.	105	104	104	+	1	125		
Unit G & E pf (7)	8%	8%	8%	+	3	30	105	104	105	+	1	1	Sup Pw III 41/2s.	105	104	105	+	1	1		
Unit Lf & Pw A.	3%	3%	3%	+	1	22,500	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 41/2s.	105	104	105	+	1	9		
Do pf A	31%	28%	30%	+	2	15,700	105	104	105	+	1	1	TENN EL Pw 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	43		
Do B	6%	5%	6%	+	1	800	105	104	105	+	1	1	Tenn Pub Sv 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	34		
Unit Mfg (a 3-5c)	5%	5%	5%	+	1	3,400	105	104	105	+	1	1	Texas El Sv 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	143		
Unit Prod Shiring	1%	1%	1%	+	1	100	105	104	105	+	1	1	Texas F & L 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	35		
Unit Shoe Mch	1%	1%	1%	+	1	525	105	104	105	+	1	1	Texas Pw & L 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	3		
Do pf (1.50)	39%	34%	39%	+	1	80	105	104	105	+	1	1	Mont D 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S El Pw	14%	14%	14%	+	1	27,400	105	104	105	+	1	1	Neisner Bro 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Finishing	1%	1%	1%	+	1	100	105	104	105	+	1	1	News-Cal El 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	37		
U S Foli. B (80c)	24%	22%	23%	+	1	10,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	ULEN & CO 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	7		
U S Int. S.	1%	1%	2	+	1	2,300	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	1		
Do 1st pf w (11)	78%	78%	78%	+	1	100	105	104	105	+	1	1	Union El L & P 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	3		
*U S Ind. Card (1)	3%	3%	4%	+	1	1,500	105	104	105	+	1	1	United El N 4s.	105	104	104	+	1	3		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	50	105	104	105	+	1	1	United L & P 5s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Radiator	5%	5%	5%	+	1	1,700	105	104	105	+	1	1	Mont S 10/16s.	105	104	104	+	1	9		
Do pf	39%	34%	39%	+	1	80	105	104	105	+	1	1	Mont S 10/16s.	105	104	104	+	1	1		
U S Rub. Recain.	1%	1%	1%	+	1	525	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Rub. Recain.	1%	1%	1%	+	1	1,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Stores, v t c.	1%	1%	1%	+	1	1,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Verde Ext (20c)	31%	31%	31%	+	1	14,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
*Unit Wall Paper	4%	3%	4%	+	1	300	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Con Oil	1%	1%	1%	+	1	1,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Pictures	2%	2%	2%	+	1	800	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Prod (1.60)	25%	24%	25%	+	1	250	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
Unit Prod (1.60)	25%	24%	25%	+	1	250	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	50	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	100	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	200	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	300	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	400	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	500	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	600	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	700	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	800	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	900	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,000	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,100	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,200	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,300	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,400	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,500	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,600	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)	35%	35%	35%	+	1	1,700	105	104	105	+	1	1	Do 6s.	105	104	104	+	1	208		
U S Pw & L 5s (1)																					

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

Toronto		Toronto		Toronto		Montreal		Montreal		Boston		
STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS.	STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS.	MINING DIVISION	STOCKS.	STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS.	STOCK EXCHANGE	STOCKS.	STOCKS.	STOCKS.	
Sales.	High. Low. Last.	Sales.	High. Low. Last.	Sales.	High. Low. Last.	Sales.	High. Low. Last.	Sales.	High. Low. Last.	Sales.	High. Low. Last.	
1,052 Abitibi .. 1.60 1.15 1.55	270 Montreal .. 201 199 200	4,030 Mining C 1.30 1.25 1.30	1,800 Gypsum .. 7% 6% 7%	180 Loblaw A .. 19% 19 19	245 Adams Exp 11	11 11% 11	140 Am Ag Ch	54% 51% 54	140 Am Ag Ch	54% 51% 54	140 Am Ag Ch	54% 51% 54
2,320 Do pf .. 1.5% 1.5% 1.5%	10 Nova Scot. 271 271 271	1,000 Minto .. 10% 10% 10%	416 Ham Brig. 4% 4% 4%	295 MassHar pf .. 36% 36 36	383 Am Pneu	2% 1% 1%	185 Do pf .. 5% 5% 5%	54% 54% 54	185 Do pf .. 5% 5% 5%	54% 54% 54	185 Do pf .. 5% 5% 5%	54% 54% 54
1,300 Am Cyan. 30% 29% 30%	87 Royal .. 165 163 164	2,000 Moneta .. 0.07 0.06 0.07	1,505 Hollinger 14.00 13.90 14.00	38 McColl pf .. 97% 96% 97%	185 Do pf .. 5% 5% 5%	11 11% 11	215 Michelin A 11% 11 11%	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	215 Michelin A 11% 11 11%	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	215 Michelin A 11% 11 11%	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%
246 Beaumaris 3% 3% 3%	7 Toronto .. 225 225 225	19,950 Morr Kirk .. 62 60 61	955 How Smith 13 11% 12%	215 Michelin B 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	115 Do pf .. 5% 5% 5%	1,927 Am T&T 180 154 159%	119 Am Wool. 9% 9% 9%				
60 Beatty Bros 12% 11% 12%	56 Can Perm. 139 137% 139	10,950 Nipiss. 2.75 2.40 2.75	120 Do pf .. 107 106% 107	215 Michelin C 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
40 Do pf .. 93 93 93	36 Huron & E 87 87 87	5,920 Ontario. 45.20 44.50 44.75	120 Do pf .. 107 106% 107	215 Michelin D 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	2,023 Int'l Tob. 14 13% 14						
191 Bell Tel. 145 140 143%	16 Natl Trust 192 192 192	5,920 N. Can. .. 23 29 32	2,550 O'Brien .. 48 48 48	215 Michelin E 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
15 Blue Rib. 3% 3% 3%	49 Do pf .. 27% 26% 27%	5,920 O'Brien .. 48 48 48	100 Do pf .. 57% 57% 57%	215 Michelin F 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
61 Do pf .. 27% 26% 27%	50 Do pf .. 30% 30% 30%	10,750 Perron .. 1.23 1.15 1.16	1,125 Do pf .. 20% 20% 20%	215 Michelin G 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
5 Brand. C pf 30% 30% 30%	51 Do pf .. 30% 30% 30%	10,750 Perron .. 1.23 1.15 1.16	1,125 Do pf .. 20% 20% 20%	215 Michelin H 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
8,000 Brazilian 9% 9% 9%	52 Do pf .. 30% 30% 30%	10,750 Perron .. 1.23 1.15 1.16	1,125 Do pf .. 20% 20% 20%	215 Michelin I 5 5 5	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
875 Br & Dist. 1.30 1.25 1.25	53 Do pf .. 15% 15% 15%	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,245 Jamaica Ps 33 32% 33	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
28,384 Br & Oil 29 29 29	54 Do pf .. 13% 13% 13%	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
35 B C Pwr A 29 29 29	55 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do B .. 4% 4% 4%	56 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
120 Build. Prog. 35 32 35	57 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
100 Burt. F. N. 38 38 38	58 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
840 Can Bread. 6% 5% 5%	59 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
39 Do B pf .. 40% 38% 38%	60 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
8,073 Can Cem. 5% 5% 5%	61 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
875 Can Cem. 5% 5% 5%	62 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
28,384 Can Cem. 5% 5% 5%	63 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
35 B C Pwr A 29 29 29	64 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do B .. 4% 4% 4%	65 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
120 Build. Prog. 35 32 35	66 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
100 Burt. F. N. 38 38 38	67 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
180 Can Oil. 5% 5% 5%	68 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do pf .. 12% 12% 12%	69 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do pf .. 10% 10% 10%	70 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do pf .. 10% 10% 10%	71 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45						
10 Do pf .. 10% 10% 10%	72 Bilt Habs. 30 29% 30	1,170 Pet Oil .. .55 .55 .55	1,565 Lake of the Woods .. 18% 18 18	145 Interco C 45 45 45	25 Do 1st pf 23% 23% 23%	145 Interco C 45 45 45	145 Interco C 45					

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN

101 LEADING CITIES

(Millions of dollars)

		Chicago				New York			City	
		Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2	1935	Jan. 8	Dec. 31	Jan. 9	1935	1935
LOANS—	All Reporting									
On Securities:	Dec. 31, Dec. 24, Jan. 2, 1935									
To brokers & dealers	\$935	\$918	\$757			\$26	\$909	\$955	\$564	
In New York	183	171	176	\$28	\$25	52	58	59	54	
Outside New York	2,111	2,259	149	148	171	735	743	768		
To others										
Total	\$3,274	\$3,200	\$3,192	\$177	\$173	\$222	\$1,702	\$1,757	\$1,386	
Acceptances and commercial paper	362	356	450	15	15	61	175	174	231	
Loans on real estate	1,136	1,140	1,136	16	15	19	127	127	130	
Loans to banks	76	76	123	6	6	10	42	42	65	
Other loans	3,401	3,392	3,214	257	251	213	1,121	1,161	1,147	
Total	\$4,975	\$4,964	\$4,923	\$294	\$287	\$303	\$1,465	\$1,504	\$1,573	
Total all loans	\$8,249	\$8,164	\$8,115	\$471	\$460	\$525	\$3,167	\$3,261	\$2,959	
INVESTMENTS—										
U.S. Govt. obligations	\$8,468	\$8,616	\$7,771	\$1,069	\$1,025	\$750	\$3,315	\$3,243	\$3,127	
Oblig'sns fully guaranteed by U.S. Gov.	1,126	1,131	641	89	90	78	387	383	269	
Other securities	3,052	3,028	2,955	243	241	223	1,031	1,030	977	
Total investments	\$12,646	\$12,775	\$11,367	\$1,401	\$1,356	\$510	\$4,733	\$4,656	\$4,373	
TOTAL LOANS AND INVESTMENTS	\$20,895	\$20,939	\$19,482	\$1,872	\$1,816	\$1,576	\$7,900	\$7,917	\$7,332	
Reserve with F.R. Bk.	\$4,597	\$4,466	\$3,218	\$514	\$608	\$413	\$2,431	\$2,446	\$1,527	
Cash in vault	369	386	321	39	41	40	56	57	57	
Due from domes. bks.	2,309	2,246	1,973	232	204	198	77	77	71	
Other assets—net				96	83	97	463	471	749	
Adjusted deposits	13,888	13,785	11,414	1,434	1,432	1,184	5,669	5,822	4,731	
Time deposits	4,911	4,883	4,810	421	414	383	579	566	598	
Government deposits	701	705	1,437	98	94	46	197	198	731	
Interbank Deposits:										
Domestic banks	5,350	5,289	4,467	521	534	447	2,314	2,200	1,787	
Foreign banks	443	438	139	4	5	2	398	411	116	
Borrowings	1	5	1						1	
Other liabilities				40	41	42	310	313	298	
Capital account				225	228	220	1,460	1,458	1,462	

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks										
(Thousands)										
	Combined	Fed. Res.	Banks—	N. Y.	Federal Res.	Bank—				
	Jan. 8,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 9,	Jan. 8,	Dec. 31,	Jan. 9,				
ASSETS.	1936.	1935.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1935.				
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury	\$7,552,873	\$7,553,357	\$5,162,076	\$3,299,760	\$3,320,993	\$1,848,589				
Redemption fund—F. R. notes	17,170	17,444	19,060	1,632	1,792	1,499				
Other cash	303,647	264,550	287,644	64,882	54,360	71,163				
Total reserves	\$7,873,690	\$7,835,351	\$5,468,780	\$3,366,274	\$3,377,145	\$1,921,251				
Redemption fund—F. R. Bank notes				1,964			1,714			
Bills discounted:										
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct and/or fully guaranteed	2,358	1,541	3,588	1,608	832	1,838				
Other bills discounted	3,023	3,131	3,406	2,177	2,195	2,550				
Total bills discounted	\$5,381	\$4,672	\$6,994	\$3,785	\$3,030	\$4,388				
Bills bought in open market	4,656	4,656	5,611	1,738	1,738	1,982				
Industrial advances	32,014	32,493	14,744	7,747	7,741	846				
U. S. Government securities:										
Bonds	215,678	216,176	395,662	55,252	55,908	141,018				
Treasury notes	1,641,603	1,641,597	1,507,117	493,164	498,307	475,234				
Treasury bills	572,958	572,958	527,475	185,967	187,668	161,566				
Total U. S. Govt. securities	\$2,430,239	\$2,430,731	\$2,430,254	\$734,383	\$741,883	\$777,818				
Other securities	181	181								
Total assets	\$10,962,933	\$11,025,800	\$8,476,084	\$4,284,219	\$4,342,062	\$2,860,913				
LIABILITIES.										
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$3,655,764	\$3,709,074	\$3,136,987	\$791,420	\$807,718	\$655,466				
Federal Reserve Bank note circulation—net				26,185			25,136			
Deposits:										
Member bank—reserve account	5,745,146	5,587,208	4,282,546	2,761,892	2,747,431	1,782,744				
U. S. Treasurer—gen. acct.	460,828	543,770	80,137	308,335	330,925	45,163				
Foreign bank	34,881	28,935	19,114	12,755	10,542	6,568				
Other deposits	229,765	225,896	174,725	170,991	165,156	123,937				
Total deposits	\$6,470,620	\$6,385,809	\$4,556,522	\$3,253,973	\$3,254,054	\$1,968,412				
Deferred availability items	497,233	591,156	419,920	119,307	160,139	102,620				
Capital paid in	130,516	130,512	146,844	51,051	51,006	59,606				
Surplus (Section 7)	145,772	145,772	144,893	50,825	50,825	49,964				
Surplus (Section 13b)	26,334	24,235	10,496	7,744	7,744	773				
Reserve for contingencies	33,682	34,867	30,816	8,849	8,849	7,510				
All other liabilities	3,002	3,975	3,421	1,050	1,227	1,426				
Total liabilities	\$10,962,933	\$11,025,800	\$8,476,084	\$4,284,219	\$4,342,062	\$2,860,913				
Ratio of total res. to dep. and Fed. Res. note lab. combined	77.8%	77.6%	71.1%	83.2%	83.1%	73.5%				
Conting. liability on bills pur. for foreign correspondents				878		450				
Commits. to make ind. adv.	27,284	27,649	10,375	9,907	9,948	3,948				
Revised.										

Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

Condition as of Jan. 8, 1936										
Total	Bills	Total U. S.	F. R. Notes	Due	Mem'rs	*Ratio,				
District.										
Boston	\$584,659,000	\$272,000	\$157,671,000	\$311,585,000	\$376,859,000	80.6				
New York	3,366,274,000	3,785,000	734,383,000	791,420,000	2,761,892,000	83.2				
Philadelphia	422,249,000	394,000	177,120,000	266,560,000	296,615,000	72.3				
Cleveland	524,044,000	33,060	218,025,000	350,031,000	332,665,000	72.4				
Richmond	241,580,000	58,000	116,716,000	176,257,000	169,473,000	67.6				
Atlanta	182,891,000	88,000	94,209,000	154,040,000	110,330,000	67.3				
Chicago	1,407,288,000	41,000	343,189,000	842,666,000	823,354,000	81.9				
St. Louis	212,142,000	18,000	123,200,000	160,970,000	148,943,000	64.4				
Minneapolis	125,221,000	42,000</								

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